

The florist.

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her
The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.—MILTON.

How to succeed with the Rose.

To succeed well with this flower the ground should be trrenched two feet deep, and enriched with good manure. For the finer sorts of perpetuals six or eight inches of small stones may be advantageously thrown into the bottom of the bed, to drain off the surplus moisture. Without such drainage the plants will not grow and bloom satisfactorily, and, unless the soil is naturally quite dry, they will die in winter. During the growing season the ground should be kept loose and free from weeds; and in dry weather an occasional watering of soap-suds, or weak guano-water, will have a beneficial effect. In the fall the beds should be covered with several inches of manure, to serve as a winter protection for the roots, and for the enrichment of the soil; the manure may be forked into the ground in the spring.

The Sensitive Plant.

There is no annual which we cultivate that excites so lively an interest as the *mirabilis sensitiva*. The peculiarity of the plant consists in its shrinking up or drooping at the touch, or even if blown on with the breath, which is the more singular, as the gentle winds of heaven have no effect. By light touches with a small stick each leaflet will close, independent of the rest; a harder touch will cause all the leaves and footstalk together, or in succession, to close up and droop as if dead, and so on, of the whole plant. The cause of this singular property has never been discovered. It is one of the mysteries of the vegetable kingdom. It is perfectly easy to raise.

Dahlias.

It may well be said that the subjects connected with the garden are inexhaustible, like the notes in music—different combinations are as fresh as they would have been before the millions of tunes now extant were composed. So it is with flowers, every season produces some novelty. A few years back, and in the recollection of many, the dahlia was introduced—a single flower, of velvet-like texture, with only half a dozen petals. For years we had no double ones of any color. But when they, among a succession of seedlings, began to give now and then a species of double flower, by saving seeds from them we were not long without perfectly double, full flowers. There are now any number of beautiful blossoms.

Erysimum.

Hedge Mustard. Most of the kinds are weedy plants, generally biennials, and seldom grown in gardens. One species, *E. Perofskianum*, is an annual, with dark orange flowers, and since 1838, when it was first introduced, has become a favorite from its beauty. These plants grow best in sandy peat, mixed with a little loam. They are quite hardy, and very showy.

To save frozen House-Plants.

When plants are found to have been frozen during the night, they should not be removed to a warm place, but on the contrary, they should be dipped in cold water, and set in some cool place where they will not freeze, and also in the dark. They will then have a chance to recover, if not completely dead.

Flower-Plants in Pots.

Many persons find it more difficult to keep their pot-plants in summer than in winter. And the principal cause of this is, allowing the soil in the pots to become too dry before they are watered, owing to the sun striking against the sides of the pots and scorching the roots; for when they are injured by drought, their roots usually decay on the application of water. When a plant appears sickly, it should be taken out of the pot, and its roots examined, and all that are decayed should be cut off; the plant should then be re-potted in fresh soil, and kept a little moist, but not too wet, and, if not much injured, it will soon recover. When plants are kept too wet, or in too damp a situation, worms are apt to get at their roots and injure them. If the plants are small, they may be taken out, and the worms picked out of them, and the plants replaced. If the plants are too large to permit that, the worms may be got out with lime water, applying it two or three times, in a clean state.

The Tuberose.

The tuberose has long whitish green leaves, with the flower stem from four to five feet high, terminating in a sparse spike of white flowers of a very powerful fragrance. The double kind only should be grown, as the single, though equally fragrant, is not near so beautiful.

"The tuberose, with her silver light,
That in the gardens of Malay
Is called the mistress of the night,
So like a bride, scented and bright,
She comes out when the sun's away."

Pansies.

The qualities of a good pansy are size, roundness, thickness of the petal, evenness of edges and color. Prepare ground by the middle of June—select deep moist soil if possible. Put on six inches cow manure and three inches of sand, dig deep, and incorporate these dressings thoroughly with the soil. Then plant one foot apart. After planted draw up sand round each plant in the form of a saucer. This, and frequent waterings with mild liquid manure will ensure good pansies.

Diosma.

Cape shrubs, with hair-like roots, which require to be grown in pots in a greenhouse, or in a room, in sandy peat, well drained and frequently watered. They have a very peculiar smell, which some persons like, and which remains on the gloves or any article of dress which may have touched the plant for a long time. The Hottentot belles are said to use it as a perfume. The plants have heath-like leaves, and small but pretty flowers; they are propagated by cuttings, which root freely in sand under glass.

Flower-Stems.

Flower-stems should always be cut with a knife, and never with scissors, as the tubes will not draw up the water, if they are bruised and lacerated, and partly closed. Two or three drops of camphor in every ounce of milk-warm water, will often restore faded flowers, as it does a fainting person.

Francoa.

Handsome plants, most of which may be treated either as annuals or perennials, and may always be raised from the seed. They are nearly hardy, and will grow in any common garden soil. *F. remon*, with white flowers, is generally kept in the greenhouse, and will not admit of being treated as an annual.

Curious Matters.

Curious Fire.

The coach carrying the mail from Lock Haven to Tyrone, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, recently took fire between Lock Haven and Bellefonte, and was entirely consumed, together with the mails and the baggage belonging to the passengers. The accident occurred through the negligence of one of the passengers throwing a lighted match into the straw in the bottom of the coach. In an instant everything was enveloped in flames. It was with difficulty that the passengers escaped from the stage unhurt—and to make matters worse, the horses took fright and ran. Before they could be stopped the coach was so much burned that neither mails nor baggage could be saved. It was fortunate that no ladies were on board, as they could not have been rescued, the flames spread so rapidly. We doubt whether there is a similar accident on record.

Rare Bird.

A beautiful bird known as the White Heron (*Ardea Canadensis*), was shot at or near the pond in West Brookfield, recently. They are common on Long Island, and are called by the gamers, "White Pike." They frequent the salt marshes, mud-flats and sand-bars, in search of crabs, lizards and worms—which, with aquatic plants, furnish their subsistence. They usually visit Massachusetts late in the spring or in the summer. Wilson found them breeding among the branches of the red cedars of Somers Beach, on the coast of Cape May, some trees having three or four nests, built of sticks, each containing three eggs, of a pale, greenish-blue color, being an inch and three-fourths in length, and deemed a table luxury. The bird migrates to the South in September.

A queer Character.

A grocer woman died recently in Glasgow, Scotland, at the age of eighty-one, who left a fortune of £28,000, collected from earnings from a small shop which she had rented for about forty years. She was never married, and studiously avoided paring with a single farthing that she could avoid. She bequeathed the sum in £4 annuities to destitute people of good moral character, who are natives of, and have lived in, the Gorbals parish of Glasgow forty years, and who have attained the age of 65 years. As the parish is small, but few claimants can exist. She left nothing to any of her relations.

Singular Discovery.

The California papers notice the discovery of the fossil remains of a large sized whale, in Santa Cruz, in that State. It was found embedded in chalk rock, about 12 feet below the surface. The upper strata of chalk is covered with soil varying from one to two feet in thickness. No part of the whale, except the vertebrae, retains its original shape, it having become so identified with the surrounding rock as to be almost indistinguishable. Some portions of the vertebrae, however, are in quite a good state of preservation.

Wonderful Dexterity.

The Albany Journal says that Hezekiah Dubois, who is about eighteen years of age, and now confined in the penitentiary, makes daily forty-three pairs of brogans with apparent ease. The person who saw him on the bench at work, says "that he appeared to blow the pegs from his mouth into the shoe, and never made a miss while he was looking at him."

Awful Alternative.

The last will of a queer old miser, who has just died, is much talked of at Vienna. He cut off all his nearest relatives, and made a very distant one, an extremely handsome young girl, sole heiress of his considerable property. So far there is nothing extraordinary; but there is a condition added to it. The testator was a hunchback, and had a club-foot, which defects probably had obstructed many attempts of his to marry. He has made it, therefore, a condition, *sine qua non*, that the heiress is to get the property only when she marries a man shaped as he was. She is, besides, to live in a convent three months in each year, to pray for his soul. The heirs-at-law have attacked this odd last will, on the plea that when it was made the testator must evidently have been mad. As there is, however, no equity jurisdiction in Austria, they may find their task not an easy one.

Curious Formation.

In a limestone quarry, in Scotland, a cave comparatively uniform in breadth, but very irregular in height, has been brought to notice, the chief objects of interest being the stalactites which cover the sides and roof, some of them in shapes which arrest the attention of the spectator. One has the form of a human skull, another bears an exact semblance to a horse's jaw-bone, while a little further on one is struck by the appearance of a complete set of organ-pipes. In other places the sides and roof look as if they had been carved by some sculptor of remarkable skill but erratic genius; and as the visitor proceeds this changes, and on looking up the place resembles an arched passage richly hung with drapery. The explorations so far have only extended some forty or fifty yards.

A curious Case.

The reporter of the Memphis Avalanche was present, recently, at the disinterment of the body of a young lady, who had been buried more than five years. The body was enclosed in a metallic case, which, when opened, revealed the following singular phenomena:—The body was in an excellent state of preservation—the hair, particularly, was very lifelike; and, what was more astonishing, a full-blown camellia japonica, which some affectionate hand had twined in the tresses of the hair, was remarkably fresh looking—the leaves retaining their soft, greenish hue to perfection.

Strange Accident.

At Buffalo a Mr. Lohouse and his wife had been away from home during the day. On their return they found the house full of gas, which had escaped in some way. Mr. L., without suspecting danger, lighted a match, and a terrific explosion instantly occurred, blowing out the windows in the building and shattering it in a serious manner, and even blowing out the windows in buildings across the street. Mr. Lohouse was badly injured, though not fatally. The explosion made a report like heavy artillery, and startled the whole city.

Singular Incident.

A daughter of Mr. Meredith, who resides near Ludlow, England, recently met her death from the following incident:—Returning from Ludlow, and finding her lip much chapped from the wind, she applied some tallow to it, which is supposed to have contained some poisonous matter, or fat that had been much decomposed. Her lip shortly afterward began to swell, and increased every day for a week, when she expired in the greatest agony.

Remarkable Incident.

A curious circumstance occurred on a Central Railroad freight train. The train was drawn by the locomotive "Ledyard," W. W. Rogers, engineer. About four miles west of Batavia, while the train was running at good speed, suddenly a crash occurred forward, and the head light was extinguished. After the first surprise subsided, Mr. R. directed his fireman to go and re-light the lamp, but subsequently concluded to wait till he arrived at Alden, for fear an accident might occur to the man. On reaching the latter place, a wild pigeon was found inside the lantern, dying. It had a broken wing, and was otherwise injured. The glass in front, three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, had a hole broken through it just large enough to allow the bird to enter; and the appearance of the aperture was similar to that usually made when a rifle ball is shot through glass. It is supposed that the train encountered a flock of pigeons, and that one of them, dazzled by the powerful light of the head lamp, dashed at it, and was caught as above related.

A Dog's Tale.

A Mr. Esler, of the Johnson Reef, Australia, recently went overland to Adelaide, taking with him his brother's dog. On arriving the dog appeared ill at ease; he determined to see if he would return, and accordingly wrote a letter to his brother, and wrapping it up, tied it to the dog's neck, which then started. A letter was then posted to the brother, which read as follows:—"Dear brother—Arrived here safely. For further particulars see dog." This was, of course, perfectly unintelligible to him; but the day after receiving the letter, the dog arrived with his "further particulars" round his neck. After his journey of six hundred miles he did not appear much fatigued, but seemed overjoyed at regaining his own town again.

An eccentric Will.

A curious will case has just been decided after a long trial in the Superior Court at Norwich, Ct. The will of Stiles Park, disposing of property amounting to \$34,000, contained a provision that none of the money should be applied in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, to the support or for the benefit of any religious teacher, society, church or denomination, on condition of reverting the property to the Retreat for the Insane, in Hartford, for the support of the insane poor. The validity of the will was sustained.

An ancient Watch.

Mr. Solomon True, of Freeport, Me., has a watch and chain which have been in the possession of his family for two hundred and five years. The watch is silver-cased, with a silver face, and appears to have been manufactured by "Robbins, London." There is a watch-paper inside the case of "Joseph Lovis, Watchmaker, at the sign of the Gold Watch, Fish Street, Portland." Lovis probably repaired the watch the last time it had anything done to it. It is an antique-looking thing, and a high price has been refused for it.

Old Wedding-Cake.

The Elmira Press says there is an elderly lady residing in that place, who has in her possession the remains of a piece of her own wedding-cake, which she has preserved for *over forty years!* It is wrapped in the same piece of paper that was put around it to "dream by" on the night of her wedding. There is also some writing on it, but its age has so obliterated it, that its chirography is scarcely perceptible.

The Shirt-Tree.

The accounts of travellers have made us well acquainted with the "bread-tree," but it remained for the indefatigable Humboldt to discover, in the wilds of South America, a tree which produces ready-made shirts. We copy this account of this tree:—"We saw on the slope of the Cerra Duida," says M. Humboldt, "shirt trees fifty feet high. The Indians cut off cylindrical pieces two feet in diameter, from which they peel the red and fibrous bark, without making any longitudinal incision. The bark affords them a sort of garment, which resembles sacks of a very coarse texture, and without a seam. The upper opening serves for the head, and two lateral holes are cut to admit the arms. The natives wear three shirts of marins in the rainy season; they have the form of the ponchos and ruanoes of cotton which are so common in New Granada, at Quito, and in Peru."

A Gipsy Queen.

A tribe of gipseys, numbering between three and four hundred, was lately encamped at Forest Grove, near Cleveland. The Herald says:—"This is the tribe, the death of whose king, Stanley, has attracted so much notice. Lady Stanley, wife of the late king, is a superb looking woman. She is tall and majestic in appearance, with regular and really beautiful features, and converses fluently in half a dozen different languages. She is with the tribe lately encamped at Forest Grove, as are also her sisters, two dark-eyed gipsy beauties. The appointments of the tribe are extensive, embracing some fifty horses, a large number of baggage-wagons, tents, etc."

The oldest Belgian Book.

A book connected with the history of Arras was lately sold by auction at Cologne. It is the treaty concluded at Arras on the 8th of April, 1483, by which Charles VIII. repairs part of the disasters inflicted on the Artesian capital by the violence of Louis XI. This treaty, which is found in all diplomatic collections, and has been published many times, was sold on the present occasion for 480 francs. It consists of twelve pages only, but is valuable as being the first book printed at Ghent. The book hitherto supposed to be the first was published in September, 1488; but that now disposed of, as appears from a note on the back, appeared in April of that year.

Yellow Bees.

At the last meeting of the British Apian Society, Mr. Tegetmeier, the honorable secretary, stated that the *apis ligustica*, or yellow Ligurian bee, had been recently introduced with success into England, and also into Germany and America. It is regarded as a more valuable species than the ordinary honey-bee (*apis mellifica*). It is singular that a species that has been known and preferred since the time of Virgil, who, in the fourth book of the Georgics, described the best bees of a golden color, should only recently have been diffused over Europe.

An eccentric Character.

The Marquis de la Cousseaye, who died lately at his villa, near Paris, bequeathed a sum of fifty thousand francs to the commune of Enghien upon trust, to pay the interest thereof to some well-conducted girl for her marriage portion—but upon this condition, that the maiden to be annually elected shall, in the month of May, place a garland upon the testator's tomb with one hand while she receives her fortune with the other.

The Housewife.

To stew a Breast of Veal.

Cut it in pieces, and put it into a pot with a bunch of sweet herbs, a small piece of bacon, a little mace, and a few black peppercorns, salt, and one or two onions, and as much water as will cover it; let it stew well over a slow fire; boil some peas and lettuce by themselves, and, when the veal is stewed enough, strain the liquor from it, and put it into a stewpan with part of the liquor, the peas, lettuce and a piece of butter, and let them stew again; thicken with the yolks of two or three eggs and a little flour.

Victoria Pudding.

Pound two ounces of orange-peel with one of bitter almonds. Put it on the fire in a brass pan with an English pint of sweet milk; stir till it boils five minutes. Pour through a fine drainer, add half a pint of cream, stir occasionally till nearly cold. Have a quarter of a pound of ground white sugar beat up with six eggs. Mix all together. Butter and ornament a mould with raisins, pour in the pudding, steam two hours. Serve with a custard and sweetmeats round it.

Snow Pudding.

Dissolve half of a small package of gelatine in half a pint of water; add a pound of ground white sugar, the juice of four lemons, and the whites of two eggs. Beat all up till very light and spongy, then pour into a mould. When wanted, turn into a crystal dish, and serve with a custard round it made of the yolks of two eggs.

South Carolina Johnny Cake.

Half a pint of boiled rice or hominy, two eggs, one table-spoonful of butter, a little salt, flour enough to make a stiff batter; spread on an oaken board, and bake before a hot fire; when nicely baked on one side, turn, and bake the other; cut through the centre, and butter well. It pays for the trouble.

For removing Mildew and Iron-Mould.

When the clothes are washed and ready to boil, pin a few leaves of the common Jamestown weed on the moulded part, and boil as usual. If the article is badly mildewed, throw a handful of leaves in the bottom of the kettle; lay the soiled part next to them. When rinsed, they will be clear from defect.

Bakers' Yeast.

Boil two ounces of hops one hour in nine quarts of water; take seven pounds of mashed potatoes, when the liquor is milk-warm, and add one pound of sugar, two ounces of carbonate of soda, half an ounce of spirits of wine, one pound of flour; and half a pint of brewers' yeast to work it.

Soda Biscuits.

One pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, a little carbonate of soda, one gill of new milk or two eggs. Mix well; then roll out until it is about half an inch thick, and cut with a tin into small cakes. Bake in a quick oven.

Method of fixing French Pastry.

This pastry is fixed by white of egg. A veil is formed over the whole by white of egg and white sugar boiled briskly, stirred when it has boiled, and poured over while in a froth.

Yule Cake.

Take one pound of fresh butter, one pound of sugar, one pound and a half of flour, two pounds of currants, a glass of brandy, one pound of sweetmeats, two ounces of sweet almonds, ten eggs, a quarter of an ounce of allspice, and a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon. Melt the butter to a cream, and put in the sugar. Stir it till quite light, adding the allspice and pounded cinnamon; in a quarter of an hour take the yolks of the eggs, and work them two or three at a time; and the whites of the same must by this time be beaten into a strong snow, quite ready to work in. As the paste must not stand to chill the butter, or it will be heavy, work in the whites gradually, then add the orange-peel, lemon and citron, cut in fine strips, and the currants, which must be mixed in well with the sweet almonds, then add the sifted flour and the glass of brandy. Bake this cake in a tin hoop in a hot oven for three hours, and put twelve sheets of paper under it, to keep it from burning.

Luncheon Cake.

Take of white flour, one pound; bi-carbonate of soda, two drachms; sugar, three ounces; butter, three ounces; sour buttermilk, half a pint, or ten ounces. Mix as above, and bake in a quick oven, in a tin, one hour. Or, one pound of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of moist sugar, half a pound of currants or raisins, three eggs, half a pint of warm milk, one spoonful of carbonate of soda; rub in the butter well with the flour and sugar, add currants and soda, then the eggs and milk, well mixed; bake it two hours in a slow oven. This is a very good receipt, and the cakes keep fresh and nice for a fortnight.

Beef Collops.

Take some beef that is tender and free from skin, cut it into small thin pieces, hack it with a knife; then butter a stewpan, and put in as much beef as will cover the pan, with a little onion, some cucumber cut small, and salt and pepper; put it over a quick fire, and give it two or three tosses about; two or three minutes will do them; add a little flour, butter and water to the stewpan, after taking the collops out, to make your gravy. Garnish, if approved, with pickles.

To make Orange Pudding.

Put six ounces of fresh butter and eight ounces of lump sugar, pounded, in a mortar. Then grate in the rind of a Seville orange; beat the whole well together, and as you do this, gradually add eight eggs, well beaten and strained. Scrape a hard apple, and mix it with the other ingredients. Put paste at the bottom of the dish, put in the mixture, and then put over it cross-bars of paste. Half an hour will be sufficient to bake it.

Snow Pudding.

Dissolve half of a sixpenny package of gelatine in half a pint of water; add a pound of ground white sugar, the juice of four lemons, and the whites of two eggs. Beat all up till very light and spongy, then pour into a mould. When wanted, turn into a crystal dish, and serve with a custard round it made of the yolks of the eggs.

Blanc-Mange.

Boil one ounce and a half of isinglass, the thin rind of a lemon, and some loaf sugar in a quart of good new milk, stirring it frequently till the isinglass is all dissolved; cleanse it through a piece of muslin, and when nearly cold, add half a pint of sherry and brandy.

Whipped Syllabubs.

Stir gently one pint of scalded cream the same way until it becomes smooth and thick, but not to let it curdle; then add, while stirring, four ounces of loaf sugar rolled and sifted, the grated rind of one lemon and the juice of two, two glasses of sherry wine, and, finally, the whites of three eggs beaten to a high froth with a small pine whisk. Fill your glasses, and having left some syllabub in your bowl to raise the requisite froth for the tops of your filled glasses, begin and whisk it well, taking off every bubble as it rises with a teaspoon, placing it on the glass, and continuing to raise a pyramid of bubbles on each till enough to complete the light appearance. Syllabubs should always be made the day before they are to be eaten, and form a very pretty addition to the supper table.

Apple Custard.

Peel, cut and core a dozen large apples, which put into an earthen-lined saucepan, with a small teaspoonful of cold water; as they heat bruise to a pulp, sweeten with moist sugar to taste, and grate amongst it the peel of one lemon; when cold, press the fruit hard into a pie dish, and pour over it a pint of thick custard made with the best part of the core, a pint of new milk, four eggs well beaten, yolks and whites together, and two ounces of loaf sugar to sweeten; place the dish in a moderate oven, and bake from twenty minutes to half an hour, according to the size. This is a most delicious and sweet dish.

Arrowroot Pudding.

Take two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot and two quarts of fresh milk; mix the arrowroot with a small portion of the milk, and when the remaining part of the milk has boiled, add it to the former; when nearly cold, add the yolks of three eggs well beaten, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter, and a little grated nutmeg. Stir the ingredients well together, turn them into a buttered dish, and bake for a quarter of an hour.

To cook Shad.

With iron the shad should never come in contact. A piece of planed plank, two feet long and one foot wide, with a skewer to impale the fish upon it, are all the culinary implements required. A fire of glowing coals, in front of which the shad is placed, gives you a shad cooked as shad should be. Apicius himself could desire nothing more delicious.

German Method of keeping Cucumbers.

Pare and slice (as for table), sprinkle well with salt, in which leave the cucumbers twenty-four hours; strain the liquor well off, and pack in jars, a thick layer of cucumber and then salt alternately; tie close, and when wanted for use take out the quantity required. Rinse in fresh water, and dress as usual, pepper, vinegar, etc.

To make Cream.

Beat up two eggs with a tablespoonful of cold milk; have ready half a pint of milk boiling hot, to be poured gradually on the eggs, stirring all the time; pour backwards and forwards in the saucepan. If not sufficiently thickened, place on the fire for a moment, but be careful it does not boil, or it will curdle and be spoiled.

Rock Cakes.

Beat well two eggs, and then add one pound of crushed lump sugar, and let it stand for an hour; then add nine ounces of flour and a few drops of the essence of almonds. Bake in a slow oven.

Tipsey Cake.

Cut a small savory cake in slices, put them into a basin, and pour some white wine and a little rum over. Let it soak for a few hours, put into a dish, and serve with some custard round. It may be decorated with a few blanched almonds, or whipped cream and fruit. Or it may be made with small sponge cakes, by soaking them in some white wine in which some currant jelly has been dissolved. Take twelve of them, stale. Soak them well, put them in a dish, cover them with jam or jelly, and thus make four layers, decorating the top with cut preserved fruit. Dish with custard or whipped cream around.

Another Recipe.

Pour a pint of marmala over a sponge cake, let it stand till thoroughly moistened. Blanch and cut in strips half an ounce of sweet almonds, stick them in the cake; lay round it some ratafias. Pour over the whole a custard, made as follows:—Boil in a pint of milk, with a bay-leaf, bit of cinnamon, and loaf sugar to taste. Mix a tablespoonful of ground rice in a teaspoonful of cold milk; beat in the yolks of three eggs; gradually mix it with the boiling milk; strain, and stir it over a clear fire till thick; it must not boil. When cold, add two tablespoonfuls of brandy, and pour over the cake.

Rock Biscuits.

Five yolks and two whites of eggs, beat half an hour with a wooden spoon; add one pound of lump sugar, bruised, not very fine, and beat with the eggs; then add one pound of flour and a few caraway seeds. Mix all well together. Put it with a fork on the tins, making it look as rough as possible. Bake them in a quick oven.

To detect Copper in Pickles or Green Tea.

Put a few leaves of the tea, or some of the pickle, cut small, into a phial with two or three drachms of liquid ammonia, diluted with one half the quantity of water. Shake the phial, when, if the most minute portion of copper be present, the liquid will assume a fine blue color.

Stye on the Eyelid.

Put a teaspoonful of black tea in a small bag; pour on it just enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep it on all night, and in the morning the stye will most likely be gone; if not, a second application is sure to remove it.

Cambridge Pudding.

Two ounces of loaf-sugar pounded, two ounces of fine flour, two ounces of butter, the yolks of three eggs, the whites of two, and half a pint of new milk. Melt the butter in the milk, and mix the whole together. Put it in tencups, and bake half an hour. Serve with wine sauce.

Receipt for Burns.

Lay a thick plaster of soft soap on the burn; renew it constantly during half an hour, or a shorter time, until the heat is drawn out. It should be applied as soon as possible. The wound will heal in a few days.

Block Biscuits.

Half a pound of butter beaten up to a cream, half a pound of ground rice, three-quarters of a pound of flour, half a pound of loaf-sugar, four eggs, and a little sal volatile.

Editor's Table.

MATURIN M. BALLOU, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME TWELVE.

With the present number of *Ballou's Dollar Monthly*, we commence the *twelfth* volume of the work. Its continued and increasing popularity leaves us nothing to desire as it regards its success, but as our list of subscribers grows larger and larger each month, we strive by increased liberality and care to merit the extended patronage which the work has received. That it is valued even for preservation we know very well from the thousands of volumes which we are called upon to bind up for our patrons. We placed the rate of binding, per volume, at the low price of *thirty-eight cents*, because we desired to make it an object for our friends to preserve the Magazine. In renewing subscriptions for the Magazine, our patrons will please remember that we send *Ballou's Dollar Monthly* and *The Welcome Guest* (the largest weekly journal in the country), together, for \$2 50 a year.

ACQUIRING WEALTH.—Wealth is not acquired, as many persons suppose, by fortunate speculations and splendid enterprises, but by the daily practice of frugality and economy. He who relies upon these means will rarely be found destitute, and whosoever relies upon any other will generally become bankrupt.

A FALSTAFF.—An immoderate drinker of lager beer died lately in Baltimore, weighing 460 pounds. Ten years ago, he weighed but 150 pounds. It is probable that he tested his body's power of expansion to the utmost, and then expired like the frog in the fable, who sought to emulate the ox.

TRUE CHARITY.—All noble natures are hopeful. It is a remarkable fact, that the purest people are the most charitable people.

WORK AND NO WORK.—Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men.

OFFENSIVE MOTTO.

In an article in *Blackwood*, on the rejoicing which took place in celebration of the short peace concluded between England and France in 1800, the following characteristic anecdote occurs: In the evening London was illuminated, and looked as brilliant as lights and transparencies could make it. An odd incident during the day, however, showed of what tetchy materials a great populace is made. Otto, the French resident, in preparing his house for the illumination, had hung in its front a characteristic motto, in colored lamps, consisting of three words, "France, Concord, England." A party of sailors, who had rambled through the streets to see the preparations for the night, could not bring their tongues to relish this juxtaposition, which they read as if it were—"France conquered England." The mob gathered, and were of the same opinion. Jack began to talk loud, and to speak of the motto as a national insult. Fortunately, however, before the latter could proceed to breaking windows, or perhaps worse, some of the envoy's servants informed their master of the equivocal nature of his motto. The obnoxious word was changed accordingly, and the illumination in the evening (which was most splendid) displayed the motto, "France, Peace, England."

THE WEED.—The Emperor of Austria is not a member of the anti-tobacco society, for he is encouraging the cultivation of the weed in all of his provinces.

EFFECT OF CONTROVERSY.—People that change their religion from reading books of controversy, are not so much converted as outwitted.

LOSS OF SWEETS.—Several sugar estates in the valley of Trinidad, Cuba, have been burned over. Loss estimated at half a million.

FAST WORK.—In the California pony express, 1800 miles is passed over in ten days, through an unbroken country.

BARNUM AT QUAKERDOM.—It is said that Mr. Barnum will open a museum in Philadelphia next winter.

COURT COSTUMES.

The subject of the dress of our American representatives at foreign courts, has recently been revived by a resolution of the United States Senate and a reply of the President transmitting an official correspondence relating to it. Prior to 1853, our ministers and other diplomatic agents were wont to comply with the customs of the courts to which they were accredited, and to wear the dress prescribed for official receptions—usually a sort of uniform coat, chapeau, sword, dress pumps with buckles, etc.; a costume, by the way, not a whit more dashing and extravagant than those worn by the fathers of our republic in the days of Washington. But on this side of the water a hue and cry was raised about the wearing of this uniform. It was called a "livery," an insult to free-born American citizens, a "degrading badge of servility," etc., etc.; and such was the popular feeling about this trivial matter, that the late Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State, issued a somewhat famous circular, dated June 1, 1853, in which our foreign ministers, charges, secretaries of legation, etc., were recommended to appear at court "in the simple dress of an American citizen." It appears that this order was construed in various ways by our diplomatic servants abroad. Some continued the old official uniform; others strictly obeyed the circular, and clothed themselves in the deep black which is the popular garb of the American citizen, worn alike at bridal, funerals, Fourth of Julys and other festive occasions, while others again invented "stunning" costumes not known in any military or civil service. We know one gentleman who allowed himself to be presented at the French court (that was in Louis Philippe's time, and years before the circular) in a long-waisted black frock coat radiant with brass eagle buttons, yellow gauntlets, a cavalry sabre, a tall chapeau with a red artillery plume, aiguillettes, epaulettes and brass spurs. His only claim to any uniform, by the way, was that he had been chaplain to a militia regiment.

"The simple garb of an American citizen" strikes us as being too indefinite; for American citizens dress in a variety of ways, and as our diplomatic representatives come from all parts of the republic, if they followed local fashions, they would create, occasionally, no little astonishment in European courts. For instance, the "simple dress of an American citizen" who happens to be a California miner is a slouched hat, a red shirt, and India rubber boots reaching half way up his thighs. Mose of the Bowery, who thinks himself as good as the President, wears a red shirt, a white hat with a weed on it, trousers

tucked into his boots, and his coat thrown gracefully over the left arm. A fringed hunting-shirt, leggings and moccasins, are the habitual wear of many an American citizen. Other American citizens wear Panama hats, and luxuriate in cool, white linen coats and pantaloons. Other American citizens, again, are fond of pepper-and-salt coats, shawl-pattern waistcoats and checker-board peg-tops. But the usual full-dress suit worn by the gentlemen of our older Atlantic cities, and we presume that is the standard of diplomatic dress, happens to be, as Mr. Buchanan remarks, "exactly that of the upper court servants in England," so that the American minister at St. James's, if he follow the suggestions of the circular, would present precisely the same external appearance as her majesty's flunkies.

In our view, the outcry raised about our ministers abroad wearing a court dress, is "much ado about nothing." We are of opinion that a foreign sovereign has just as much a right to prescribe the costume of his visitors, as a private gentleman has to regulate the details of a party he gives. A protest against the attire usual at any court, and worn alike by all who appear at it, strikes us as absurdly snobbish. We think there are better ways of exhibiting American independence than by the cut and color of a coat, and the hue and form of a pair of pantaloons; and if a man's nationality is shown in every other way, let us not consider him an outlaw and a traitor, if he is willing to hold a chapeau under his arm, or wear a sword at his side, when it is usual for other gentlemen holding the same official position to do so.

A GENTLE HINT.—Don't undertake to write skim-milk poetry when you feel a little disposed towards enthusiasm. Go and do a kind action, or speak an encouraging word to somebody, if the feeling must have vent. Depend upon it, you'll be better satisfied afterward.

AN INTELLIGENT CHILD.—At an examination in the primary department of a Pittsfield school, the listeners were "brought down" by the answer of a juvenile, when asked of what use whales were. One little miss replied that they were "good for hooped skirts!"

WONDERFUL.—A teacher of penmanship, in twelve lessons, taught a lawyer to read his own writing. Give us his name, and we'll make him President of the United States.

NEW OBJECTS.—The mind requires constant enriching by new objects, as the land needs fertilizers. Without replenishing, the intellect withers.

DU CHAILLU AND THE GORILLA.

Those of our readers who have seen the skeleton of the full-grown male gorilla in School Street, will readily plead guilty to a disinclination to meet a live one in a lonely place. How Du Chaillu raised one of those skeletons he tells us in his journal: "Gambo and I rose early this morning, rather discouraged, as we had spent the two preceding days looking in vain for the gorilla. We had seen their tracks, but nothing of them. Before leaving our encampment, which was simply made with a few branches scattered on the ground, on which we slept during the night, we resolved to spend the day in the ravines of the mountains, where we intended to hunt the gorilla. Gambo made great preparations. He cut his hands in many places, in order to let the blood run freely; afterward he rubbed them with some charmed powder, which was to make his hands sure if called to shoot; he painted his body, and covered himself with his war fetiches. As for me, I was dressed in my usual hunting costume, made of dark blue cloth. I blackened my face and hands, in order not to be easily seen; and was, as usual, very careful in loading my gun, in order that it should not miss fire. We spent the greater part of the day in the midst of these impenetrable forests. At last we met, near a spring, tracks of a gorilla which had just left. His footprints were very large, and we foresaw that we would soon have to encounter a most formidable animal. We were not mistaken, for after a while we were startled by the tremendous roar of the monster. At our approach he raised himself erect, beat with his powerful hands his tremendous chest, and advanced boldly toward us, looking with his fiery eyes straight into our faces, as if to bid us defiance. He showed us at the same time, his powerful teeth. There was no time to be lost. We levelled our guns at the monster together and fired. He fell to the ground, uttering a tremendous groan, and was soon a lifeless corpse."

TERRIBLE.—We dread the political squabble to come off between now and the Presidential election. It will be worse than the late international prize fight.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Press says the present population of Philadelphia, counting none but those who actually sleep within the municipal limits, exceeds 650,000.

ENGLAND.—England ought to be called the Great Water-Power, for she claims to be the mistress of the seas.

EARLY METHODIST MINISTERS.

The early ministers of the Methodist church were restricted in their salary to sixty-four dollars a year, which was to include all presents and marriage fees, and out of which they were to provide their own horses, saddles, clothing and books. Marriage was discouraged amongst them, as their official duties required their whole time. Of Bishop Asbury, Mr. Milburn says: "With all respect to Jonathan Edwards, Dr. Dwight, Dr. Channing, and all other eminent and pre-eminent men of New England—I have read them all, and knew some of them—I think that Francis Asbury, the first superintendent and bishop of our Methodist church, was the most renowned and redoubtable soldier of the Cross that ever advanced the standard of the Lord upon this continent. Yet you will not find his name in a single history of the United States, that I know of; and it is a burning shame that it is so. He travelled for fifty years, on horseback, from Maine to Georgia, and from Massachusetts to the Far West, as population extended, journeying in that time, as was computed, about three hundred thousand miles. He had the care of all the churches; was preaching instant in season and out of season; was laboring indefatigably with the young men to inspire and stimulate them; winning back the lost, and bringing amorphous elements into harmony, in a church, which, when he began with it in 1771, numbered probably not fifty members, and which, when he was an old man—he died in 1816—numbered, white and black, from Maine to California, and from far Northwestern Oregon to sunny Southern Florida, nearly a million of members."

GOOD WIVES.—There is nothing men like to write about better than good wives. This is reasonable enough, for there is nothing, certainly, in which mankind are more interested. "A good wife," says one, "is to a man wisdom and courage, and hope and endurance."

HAPPINESS.—It is a great blunder in the pursuit of happiness not to know when we have got it; that is, not to be content with a reasonable and possible measure of it.

MINNESOTA.—More than double the usual number of acres have been sown with wheat this year in Minnesota, we see it stated.

A QUESTION.—A waggish fellow asks if a trade-wind is the same thing as a financial storm?

THE FIRST DEBT.

Admiral Jervis, of the British Navy, afterwards Earl of St. Vincent, in telling the story of his early struggles, speaks, among other things, of his determination to keep out of debt: "My father had a large family," said he, "with limited means. He gave me twenty pounds sterling at starting, and that was all he ever gave me. After I had been a considerable time at the station (at sea) I drew for twenty more, but the bill came back protested. I was mortified at this rebuke, and made a promise which I have ever kept, that I would never draw another bill without a certainty of its being paid. I immediately changed my mode of living, quitted my mess, lived alone, and took up the ship's allowance, which I found quite sufficient; washed and mended my own clothes; made a pair of trousers out of the ticking of my bed; and, having by these means saved as much money as would redeem my honor, I took up my bill, and from that time to this have taken care to keep within my means." Jervis for six years endured pinching privation, but preserved his integrity, studied his profession with success, and gradually and steadily rose by merit and bravery to the highest rank. It is easy for a man who will exercise a healthy resolution to avoid incurring the first obligation, but the facility with which that has been incurred often becomes a temptation to a second, and very soon the unfortunate borrower becomes so entangled that no late exertion of industry can set him free. The first step in debt is like the first step in falsehood, almost involving the necessity of proceeding in the same course—debt follows debt, as lie follows lie.

LITERARY HABITS.—Schiller, during his hours of composition, kept at his side a bottle of champagne, or Rhenish wine, or a cup of strong coffee. Horace Walpole wrote usually from ten to two o'clock at night, always having strong coffee by him. Sir William Jones drank a great deal of coffee to support him in his nocturnal studies.

EASY TO LEARN.—The Chinese language contains only 42,713 characters, and a knowledge of about one-tenth of these is sufficient to enable Chinese works to be understood. The rather startling proposition is advanced that the Chinese is as clear as the easiest of the modern languages.

A FACT.—If all men knew what they say of one another, there would not be four friends in the world. This appears by the quarrels which are sometimes caused by indiscreet reports.

AMATEUR SAILORS.

We have often felt some little nervous trepidation in sailing on our bay, when we have accepted the invitation of some amateur salt of our acquaintance to take a trip among the islands, and have been seduced into his craft, by the natty and 'shipshepe' appearance of our friend's "togs," the rake of his tarpaulin, the breadth of his blue shirt collar, the multitude of his buttons, the tie of his cravat, and above all the professional seasoning of his discourse. Always eschew an amateur who talks about his "tarry toplichts," and "mizzen to' g'ant eyebrows." Be sure he knows nothing of the rocks and sandbars, is perfectly innocent of the mysteries of "tacking," and unconsciously courts a capsize by "belaying his sheets taut" in a gale, and refusing to "luff" even if the wind "blew great guns." What then must be the danger of the crew of a line-of-battle ship when a crowned head undertakes to play the tar, and that crowned head an autocratic sovereign? That these things be, the following case in point illustrates.

It is stated in a recent work upon Russia, that the late emperor on visiting the ship of the line "Russia," while on the stocks, thought there was not sufficient room to walk about, and accordingly commanded the space to be enlarged, even enforcing his opinion against competent judges. Consequently this vessel is the worst sailer in the whole Russian navy, and is very seldom employed. When he took it into his head to command the movements of a ship, which he did almost every time he went to sea, the captain of the vessel took care always to keep behind him, in order, by counter signals, to prevent the strict execution of his majesty's orders, which would inevitably have led to the loss of the ship and its august passenger.

A POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—A grand display will be made by the fruit-growers of the United States, on the 12th of September next, at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on the occasion of the United States Pomological Congress, which will assemble in that city at that time. Some of the most eminent fruit-growers of the country are concerned in this enterprise.

A TRUTH.—You may outlaw the friend of truth, but truth remains; you may humble the poet, the artist and the Christian, but you cannot debase poetry, or art, or Christianity.

POETRY.—"Building the lofty rhyme," has been explained to be writing verses in a garret.

PREDICTED DEATHS.

In all ages, astrologers, fortune-tellers, diviners and the like, have ministered to the passion of mankind for prying into futurity, by undertaking to foretell the hour and the manner of death of certain individuals, and history is full of the records of the accomplishment of such prophecies. In many of these cases, there is little doubt that the prediction has been forged after the event, in others that the death has been produced by the prophecy, that is, the victim dwelt upon the prediction till imagination destroyed him, while in yet other cases the seer or prophet made a lucky guess. For, although accomplished prophecies are faithfully recorded, unaccomplished prophecies are forgotten, and the ratio of the former to the latter is probably as one to a million. Yet such is the superstition and credulity of mankind, that probably not one in a thousand could listen to a prediction of his death by an ignorant, strolling gipsy without a secret terror. We remember in our boyhood hearing an old lady tell the story of a girl of whom a certain fortune-teller predicted that she should die at noon on a certain day. On that day she was out shopping, and was in the act of leaving a store in Province House Row, when the bell of the Old South struck the hour of twelve she fell dead upon the sidewalk. Supposing this story to be authentic, it may be supposed that the prediction of death, acting on a nervous and excitable temperament, produced the result. Let us cite a few cases of predicted deaths.

"In the autumn of the year 913," says the Russian historian, Nestor, "Oleg, Grand-Duke of Russia, bethought himself of a horse which he had sent to be kept, but which he had ceased to ride. This came about because, one day, seeing a sorcerer, he said to him, 'How am I to die?' And the enchanter or sorcerer had answered him, 'Prince, this horse that you love, and on which you are riding, will be the cause of your death.' Oleg trembled, said to himself, 'I will neither ride him nor see him any more.' He accordingly ordered a servant to feed him, but never to bring the horse before him. Some years passed without his seeing him, until the war against the Greeks. On his return to Kief, and five years after the prediction, he thought of the horse, which, according to the soothsayer's declaration, was to be the cause of his death. He sent for his old groom, and said to him, 'What has become of the horse I gave you to feed and take care of?' The latter answered, 'He is dead.' Oleg then began to mock the prophet, reproaching him with his ignorance, and said, 'All that these sorcerers predict is false.

My horse is dead and I am still living.' And he had a horse saddled and rode forth to see the bones; and when he had reached the place where the bones and the carcass lay, he dismounted, and said, 'There is the beast that was to cause my death.' Thereupon he gave the skull a push with his foot; but immediately a serpent came out of his head, and stung his foot and inflicted a grievous wound of which he died."

When Alvaro de Luna, the celebrated minister and favorite of John II., King of Castile, was beheaded, July 5, 1452, "the rumor spread," says the historian, Mariano, "and it was commonly reported that Don Alvaro, having consulted a certain astrologer on his destiny, the latter said that he would die at *Cadahaleo*; he did not then understand that *cadahaleo* signified a scaffold, and that he would lose his head there; but he thought it meant a little town of that name which he owned in the kingdom of Toledo and which he was never willing to enter.

The responses of the classic oracles were worded with such ambiguity that however the event turned out, their reputation was saved. Thus the famous response of the oracle to Pyrrhus, "Thou shalt go; thou shalt return. Never in battle shalt thou perish." Trusting to this prophecy, Pyrrhus went boldly into the campaign and perished; the oracle claiming to have predicted, "Thou shalt go; thou shalt return never. In battle shalt thou perish." Here a mistake in punctuation put a "period" to poor Pyrrhus's career.

When James I., King of Scotland, hated by the nobility whose arrogance he labored to repress, was repairing to Perth, in 1437, while a conspiracy laid by Robert Grahame was organizing against him, a Highland woman tried to prevent him from entering the city, and predicted he would perish if he persisted in his resolution. James was struck with these words, which tallied with a prophecy according to which a king would be killed in Scotland that year; but, without attaching much importance to it, he said laughingly, to one of his knights, who was surnamed the "King of Love," "Well, one of us is to die this year, for we are the only two kings in Scotland." Still the event justified the prediction, and James was assassinated on the 20th of February.

The deaths of several princes have been predicted in different ways. Philip le Bel and Clement V. were, it is said, summoned to the bar of God by the Templars whom the King of France had with the consent of the pope, doomed to perish at the stake, and both actually died in 1314.

"In 1312," says Mariana, "Ferdinand IV., king of Castile, caused to be arrested two brothers, Don Pedro and Don Juan de Carvajal, who were accused of having assassinated a lord of the House of Benevides, at Valencia, as they were leaving the palace. It was not certainly known who the assassins were; many persons were suspected of the deed, and withal thoroughly examining whether the suspicion was well or ill-founded, they were treated in their prison with the extremest rigor; but finally the two brothers Carvajal suffered for all the rest. In vain did they repel the charge; no attention was paid to the reasons they alleged in the defence; they were declared guilty of leze-majesty, and as such condemned to death, without having been judicially convicted, and without having made any confession. They were sentenced to be thrown from the top of a steep rock near Martos, without any one daring to speak in their favor, for the king was intractable in his anger when the offence was recent. As the two brothers were led to punishment, they declared with a loud voice that they died innocent, calling on heaven, earth and God himself to witness their innocence, and saying that, since the king was deaf to their just complaints, they appealed to the tribunal of the sovereign judge before whom they cited King Ferdinand to appear in thirty days. At first little attention was paid to these words, but what happened afterwards, either by chance or otherwise, awakened profound reflection. The death of the king was attributed to excessive eating, gluttony being a common failing of his; but others regarded it a just punishment for the execution of the Carvajals, the more so since exactly thirty days elapsed from their execution to the king's death; hence it comes that he was called 'Don Ferdinand the Summoned.'"

A STEADY GOER.—An old lady was asked by a parson to what religious denomination she belonged. "I don't know," she replied; "and I don't care anything about your nominations; for my part, I hold on to the old meetin'-house."

A PHENOMENON.—A Scotch girl, with two distinct noses, lately passed through Detroit on her way west. How she escaped Barnum, is a miracle.

AN AMERICAN DUCHESS.—The Duchess of Leeds is one of the grand-daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

MEXICO.—A severe drought is prevailing in Northern Mexico.

FACTS FOR PARENTS.

A number of physicians, practising in New York and in Brooklyn, having "compared notes," have come to the conclusion that one leading cause of the great mortality among children arises from their being left too much to the care of servants. It has been observed that children who are taken care of by their parents—undressed and put to bed by them, and by them dressed in the morning, and kept under a loving mother's eye during the day—are, as a general thing, far more healthy, good-tempered and intelligent than such as are left almost exclusively to the care of servants. In addition to this, it must be remembered that most of the accidents which happen to children, whereby they are seriously injured, and sometimes crippled, maimed or rendered idiotic, occur through the negligence of those in whose care they are left by unthinking or unloving parents. Parents who love their children would do well to give these statements their earnest consideration; for, if they are true, the facts on which they are predicated lie at the very basis of domestic well-being and happiness.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS."—An old but true saying, as shown in the instance of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, now acknowledged to be the remedy *par excellence* for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, influenza, and last, but by no means least, consumption. Years of steady trial have placed this remarkable medicine in a position rarely attained by any patent compound, and it has become an article of household necessity everywhere. Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Butts" upon the wrapper, which is always the case with the genuine.

OLD VOLUMES.—Any person having old volumes of books injured, torn or defaced, can have them rendered as firm and perfect as when new, by handing or sending them in to our office. Bound and returned in one week. Persons out of the city can hand their packages, with directions enclosed, to the express, and be equally well served.

GOING DOWN.—A St. Louis market report states that "whiskey has a downward tendency." Whiskey always has a "downward tendency" when toppers get hold of it.

NEW PAPER.—An American weekly journal is to be started in London, and contributed to by American gentlemen, political and commercial in its character.

Foreign Miscellany.

An American bar-room has been opened at Hakodadi, Japan. Bowie-knives will come next.

The English language has of late become a compulsory branch of education in the public schools in Norway.

Peace has at last been established in Venezuela, and that government has effected a loan of \$1,000,000 in England.

The Cunard Company intend in June next to resume regular sailings to New York with their screw fleet, and will then, in addition to goods, carry all classes of passengers.

The editor of a satirical journal of Turin has been condemned to two months' imprisonment and a fine for publishing disgraceful articles against the Emperor of the French.

The Morocco traders with Timbuctoo do a profitable business. In return for goods valued at a million and a half of dollars they get productions worth eighteen millions.

Macaulay's death has given a sudden impetus to the demand for his works in England, and the publishers there are busily engaged in satisfying this demand.

A machine for weaving by means of electro-magnetism, invented by Mr. Bonelli, was on exhibition in London. Most important advantages, and great saving in time and money, are predicted from it.

Lord John Russell lately stated in the House of Commons that the government was exerting all its power to stop the trade in coolies between China and Cuba, and had opened negotiations with Spain on the subject.

The English scandal-mongers says that the young Prince of Wales is coming to Canada to escape the consequences of injudicious promises made to a lady, Clara Vane. She is about to commence a suit against him, it is said.

The twelfth session of the Congress of Learned Societies has been opened in Paris. The congress is composed of 150 delegates, representing the academies and learned or agricultural societies from various parts of France.

The Emperor of France has decided on two military expeditions which are to set out, one from Algeria and the other from Senegal, to proceed to Timbuctoo, where they are to unite. A large sum has been placed to the credit of the Minister of War to defray the expenses.

One of the leading London papers says that the Armstrong battery, sent to China, has been so unskillfully shipped as to be useless, or nearly so. This mishap is made the vehicle of a strong attack on the government, whose administrative skill, it is contended, has in no wise been improved since the disasters in the Crimea.

Two Swedish ladies, the teacher, Miss Henrietta Cortegren, and the singer, Miss Sarah Magnus, have received travelling stipends from the King of Sweden to the amount of 1000 reichsthalers each, in order to continue their studies abroad. The first named of these ladies is especially to acquire knowledge in the different countries of Europe on the best methods of female instruction.

The Empress Eugenie lately appeared at a fancy ball as an oyster-girl, dispensing bivalves.

An interesting medallion of Kirke White, by Chantry, has recently been added to the National Portrait Gallery.

The Imperial Library at St. Petersburg contains 29,569 volumes written by foreigners about Russia.

The majority of the female inmates of the famous insane asylum, known as the Bethlehem Hospital in England, is said to be by a recent writer, either governesses or maid servants.

The latest Irish bull we read of is the case of an Irish gentleman who, in order to raise the wind whereby to relieve himself from pecuniary embarrassments, got his life insured for a large amount and then drowned himself.

The pulpit in which Jeremy Taylor used to preach is now in the library of the Bishop of Down and Connor, at the Palace, Holywood, having been placed there by his lordship's predecessor, Bishop Mant.

In the district of Erris county, Mayo, Ireland, twenty thousand people are said to be in a state of absolute destitution, and the able-bodied of both sexes are running for their lives from the famine-stricken locality.

The magnificent ball which the Empress Eugenie gave in the Duchess d'Albe's palace in Paris cost a lively figure. The decorations alone required \$30,000. The empress does right to progress during her juvenility.

It is announced that among the petitioners for annexation to France at Nice are the Jewish fraternity, on account, as they say, of "complete civil equality, without distinction of creed," guaranteed by the French constitution.

ENGLISH SEWING-MACHINES.—It appears that no fewer than two hundred patents for the manufacture of sewing-machines in Great Britain have been taken out, but that not more than twenty have been brought into use, and that only eight firms are now making the article.

All told, there are, large and small, some thirty-five opera-houses, theatres and hippodromes in the city of Paris, with its 1,250,000 inhabitants. In the city of London, with about 3,000,000 inhabitants, there are twenty-seven similar places of amusement.

According to Dr. Forbes Winslow, there are in London 16,000 children trained to crime, 5000 receivers of stolen goods, 15,000 gamblers, 25,000 beggars, 30,000 drunkards, 180,000 habitual gin-drinkers, 150,000 persons subsisting on profligacy, and 50,000 thieves. This would make an interesting colony; fancy the state of society that would exist in a city occupied exclusively by this list.

The Emperor Napoleon has approved the model of a gunboat, constructed on a system to be propelled without steam, and has ordered boats to be built on this plan. The power intended to be substituted for steam, is hot air. It will produce as much rapidity, and be far more economical than steam. It is calculated that the yearly saving in the cost of fuel for the French navy, will be about 80,000,000 francs.

Record of the Times.

The debt of the city of Hartford, Conn., exceeds \$1,100,000.

The cost of delivering letters from the New York post-office was \$97,000 last year.

There are at this moment more persons profitably employed throughout the United States than at any previous date in the history of the country.

Two rowdies arrested in Philadelphia for being engaged in a prize fight, have been sentenced to two years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The Governor of Virginia gets \$5000 annually, and his term of office lasts for four years. He has also a fine house furnished rent free.

The public sales of land, 2,700,000 acres, will take place in Kansas in August and September, and in Nebraska, more than four and a third millions, in August.

The Mormons are to receive a reinforcement of nearly six hundred persons from England. Most of these are recruits from England and Scotland.

Scrofula among children, a medical authority informs us, often proceeds from the habit of sleeping with the head covered with the bed-clothes.

The Pennsylvania papers say that already two hundred oil wells have been found in that State, and that speculation is increasing with each newly discovered deposit.

The Madison (Wisconsin) Argus says that the number of mortgages upon farms to railroad companies in that State is 4500, the average of the mortgages is \$1200, and the total amount is \$5,400,000.

A New Orleans surgeon complains through the newspapers that he has been in attendance at fifteen duels where nobody was hurt. The thrust and parry is the style there, and hot-blooded youths are skilful.

Coal has been discovered near the Cascades, and also on Mill Creek, about twenty miles from Salem, Oregon. At the latter place the vein discovered was eight feet thick, and the coal of good quality.

There is a noble organization of true women in Philadelphia, who, under the name of the Rosine Association, have, during the twelve years of their existence, rescued and restored to their friends 684 of the fallen of their own sex. This has all been accomplished unostentatiously and as a labor of love.

Professor Greenough of New Orleans has succeeded, after much investigation, in impregnating common burning fluid, or camphene, with carbonic acid gas, as a neutralizing agent, which, leaving the inflammable nature of the fluid unchanged, makes it unexplosive, and consequently harmless.

A block of silver ore, estimated to weigh five hundred pounds, has been taken out solid from a new mine discovered by the Stone surveying party, as a contribution to the Washington Monument, Mr. White, the sutler at Fort Buchanan, having generously offered to defray the entire cost of transportation.

A company with \$200,000 is to test thoroughly Mr. Fawkes's new steam plough.

It is estimated that \$100,000 were bet on the Philadelphia mayoralty election.

One New York store sells 100 pounds of snuff daily to female "dippers." Faugh!

Hillsboro' County, New Hampshire, is said to be the richest county in that State.

A Frenchman wishing to compliment a girl as a "little lamb," called her a "small mutton."

The Jews are raising funds for the erection of a hospital, at Cincinnati, for widows and orphans. The sum required is \$30,000.

It is settled now that the capitol of California will not be removed to San Francisco, but will remain at Sacramento.

An old boot buyer lately purchased a pair of boots of a Northampton lady, for twelve cents, and afterwards sold them to her husband for half a dollar.

A western editor has placed over his marriages, a cut representing a large trap, sprung, with this motto: "The trap down—another nunny hammer caught."

The Magdalen Benevolent Society in New York reports, that since the establishment of the asylum in 1833, eleven hundred fallen women have been gathered to that institution and saved from their shame.

The Middleborough Gazette estimates that there are now in Middleborough 3000 acres of woodland more than there were in the year 1800, and still the old fields are coming in to pines more rapidly than ever.

The Northampton Gazette says that a couple from a neighboring town were recently married at a hotel there, and after the ceremony the landlord was tendered twenty-five cents for the use of his house, and the clergyman fifty cents for his services.

The largest circulation of any one bank in the United States is that of the Citizens' Bank, New Orleans, viz., \$5,535,000. Others in that State have large issues, viz., Bank of Louisiana, \$1,065,000; State Bank, \$2,898,000; Canal Bank, \$1,623,000.

The people of Davenport, Iowa, were beautifully "taken in" recently, by a young man who pretended to be a cousin of William B. Astor, of New York, and to be possessed of untold wealth, but they were not "done for," because they found him out before he got hold of any of the large purchases which he made on forged drafts.

General Miles, of New Orleans, was recently robbed of a set of diamonds worth \$10,000, by a servant girl, who ran away and secreted herself. Her hiding place was discovered, and she was arrested; but the girl says she gave the diamonds to two free negroes, and they are probably irretrievably lost to the general.

The Bennington Banner says that John Sherman, in Pownal, Vt., had born to him, on the day he completed his seventieth year, a son, and he called his name Levi; and on the same day were born unto him a grandson and great grandson, the parents at the time residing in three different States. All three of the boys are living now.

Merry-Making.

A splendid ear but a very poor voice, as the organ-grinder said to the donkey.

When an actor "brings down the house," where does he take it to?"

What people may be supposed to have iron nerves?—the Castilians. (*Cast steel 'uns.*)

A cobbler ought to become a perfect man before he dies, for he is all the while *a-mending*.

The wind is responsible for many an unlucky blow.

What is the best to prevent old maids from despairing?—pairing.

Shrewd inquiries are being made whether the cup of sorrow has a saucer.

Poverty is, in some countries, merely an inability to make one's mark.

The Queen of Spain, when she reviews her troops, treats them to cigars; of course they are bound to *back* her quarrels.

Why is a tender-hearted person like a house-keeper with little furniture? Because he is easily *moved*.

The mischievous winking of a beautiful coquette, from under a smart hood, Prentice thinks is a pleasant kind of hood-winking.

To "see as far into a millstone as the man who picks it," requires you to weigh every barrel of flour you purchase.

Simkins remarked that money is a great lever in the affairs of mankind. "A very great *lever* indeed," replied Blinks; "I never can keep it."

Flour is an article well enough in its sphere, but we deprecate the rubbing of it on ladies' faces.

Why is a cannon ball on a level plain like a lump of baker's dough? Because when *fired* it generally ends in a roll.

A man in Monson, upwards of seventy five years of age, has a third set of front teeth growing. Some *gum* about that.

A live lobster is a perfect puzzle, which can only be *red*, "inwardly digested," and fully solved after it is dead.

"I have learned this profound truth," said Alderman Johnson, "from eating turtle, that it shows a most depraved taste to mock anything for its greenness."

Mrs. Partington thinks the pillows of liberty are stuffed with the feathers of the American eagle. The superintendents of the United States Mint are investigating the matter.

A man was offered a glass of soda-water, the other day, but he rejected it with great indignation. "Do you think I am a salamander," said he, "to drink water *bilting* hot?"

It is said of the French ladies, that their fondness for effect runs to such excess, that widows who have lost their husbands, practise attitudes of despair before a looking glass.

The question is discussed in some of the Missouri papers, whether raising hemp is a good business. A much better business than being raised by it.

Why are jokes like nuts?—Because the drier they are, the better they crack.

One of our contemporaries says he "dropped a remark." Had he better advertise for it?

A hungry man does right well to eat the egg; for he might starve before it got to be a pullet.

There is a firm in Boston who rejoice in the names of Salmon and Ham.

The fellow who got intoxicated with delight has been turned out of the temperance society.

How is it that *lasting* buttons have to be renewed so often?

A bad hat, taken to an evening party, frequently comes out the next day as good as new.

He who asks no questions at all, is queer; but he who asks many questions, is the *querist*.

Why is Berlin the most dissipated city in Europe? Because it is always on the Spree.

Things bought at "great bargains," are mostly parted with afterwards at "a tremendous sacrifice."

A practical joker ought to be the best of auctioneers—judging by his success in selling his friends.

What means of conveyance by land, and what by sea, are ladies fondest of? Busses and smacks.

Laughing after dinner is a better "stomachic" to promote digestion, than cheese, champagne or pills.

A hermit prefers always to be "left alone," but as for us, we would rather be "left a fortune."

Why is a man paying his note at the bank like a father going to see his children? Ans.—Because he meets his responsibilities.

There is a man in Totnes so witty, that his wife manufactures all the butter that the family uses from the cream of his jokes.

One of our political parties is getting up clubs all over the State. We suggest that the opposition get up Shillelahs, and beat them.

The boy who was caught looking into the future has been arrested for trying to see the show without paying.

"Do you believe, sir, that the dead ever walk after death?" "No doubt of it, madam; I have heard the Dead March in *Sail*."

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BOSTON.

A NAUTICAL DICTIONARY.



High (tied) Tide.



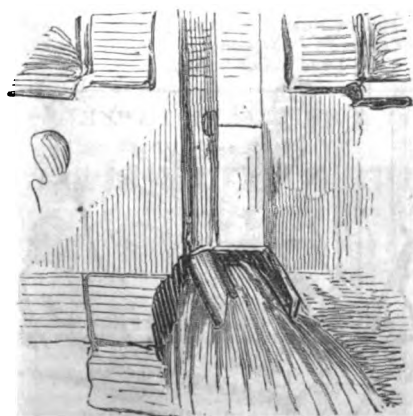
Taking a Pilot.



A Light-House.



A Fishing-Smack.

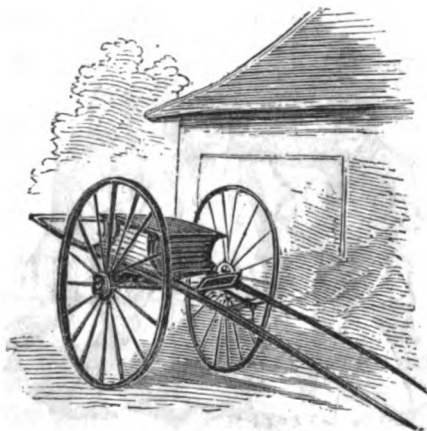


A Water-Spout.



Breakers Ahead.

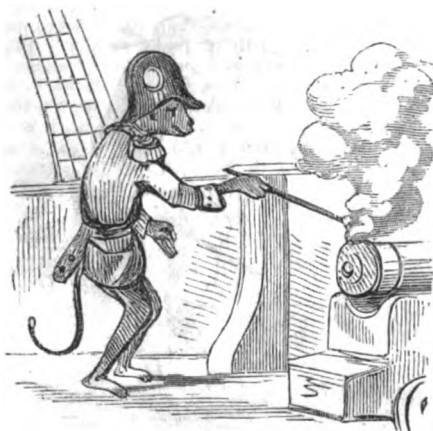
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The Captain's Gig.



"Taking" the Sun.



A Powder-Monkey.



The Boatwain's Mate.



Keeping the Log.



Clinging to the Shrouds.

The Florist.

From brightening fields of ether fair disclosed,
 Oh! of the sun, refulgent Summer comes,
 In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depth.
 He comes attended by the sultry hours,
 And ever-fanning breezes, on his way;
 While, from his ardent look, the turning Spring
 Averts her blushing face, and earth and skies,
 All smiling, to his hot dominion leaves.—THOMSON.

Geraniums.

There are few plants more easily grown, or that better repay the care of the cultivator, than geraniums. All the half-shrubby kinds require a light rich soil, composed of well decayed manure, leaf-mould, sand, and a little loam, kept moderately moist. A cool greenhouse, where the sashes can be frequently thrown off, and a balcony or window, not too much exposed to the sun, are the best adapted for them; and in such situations they may be kept the whole year, only requiring, when in full flower, to be slightly shaded from the sun, to prolong the blooming season. Immediately after the plants have done blooming, they should be cut down nearly to the soil, or they will present a blanched, unhealthy appearance, and flower with less vigor and beauty the next season. By thus cutting, abundance of fine young shoots will be produced, which should be thinned out, and those taken out used as cuttings. In this manner good bushy plants are insured.

Best Soil for Flower-Plants.

Azaleas, epacris, heaths, correas, eutaxias, diosmas, chorismas, and all other plants of similar character, with very fine ligneous roots, and hard, firm, but slight stems, require a soil of peat altogether while small, but with an addition of a fifth or sixth part of loam and a little sand when they get to be good-sized plants, and a very good drainage at the bottom of the pots, of broken potsherds, from one to two inches in depth, according to the size of the pot. It is seldom judicious to break the old ball of roots, if they are healthy, but just rub off the top edge of the ball, so that it may unite readily with the new compost. Leaf-mould and perfectly decayed rotten wood are the best substitutes for peat.

Wire Frames.

Wire frames for training plants upon are very desirable, being less cumbersome and more durable than wooden ones. These most people paint green, as the color most resembling nature; others again paint them white. To both of these colors we object—to green, because it never is of precisely the same shade as the leaves of the plant trained; and to white, because it is glaring. The most artificial color or colors is stone or wood.

Satyrium.

Terrestrial, orchidaceous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves are very curious from the flat manner in which they spread themselves on the surface of the pot; and the flowers, which are generally yellow, are very handsome. They should be grown in very sandy loam or peat, and they are generally kept in a greenhouse. They are very apt to damp off if over-watered.

Schisandra.

A climbing or trailing half-hardy shrub, with scarlet flowers, very pretty and showy when in full bloom; they require rich light soil.

Rose-Cuttings for Propagation.

The proper time to take rose-cuttings from the mother plant is when the sap is in full motion, in order that, in returning by the bark, it may form a callus, from whence the roots proceed. As this callus, or ring of spongy matter, is generally best formed in ripened wood, the cutting should be selected from such wood only as has ripened, and which always has the greatest tendency to make roots. This is the true principle for the choice of cuttings. They should be from two to four inches in length, having at least three eyes at the lower end, which should be cut smooth at the bottom, directly under an eye. Insert the cutting in a good bank sand or loam, finely sifted, from one to two inches deep, pressing the sand or loam gently around the same with the hand. Place in a shady situation, and give gentle sprinklings of water, protecting them from heavy winds. In three or four weeks they will have rooted, when they may be removed to pots, again shaded and watered gently till they have taken fresh root, when they may be re-potted or planted out.

Adaptation of Soil to Flowers and Trees.

The best indication by which to judge of the kind of soil or compost suitable for any particular tree or plant, in the absence of all knowledge of that in which it is found to grow in its original location, is that afforded by an inspection of the root of the plant, and the nature of its stem and leaves. And even when the soil of its native habitat is known, these afford valuable data by which to assist the judgment; for it does not always follow that the various kinds of plants flourish best in the soil in which they are originally found. Evergreen plants, with very fine hairlike roots of a hard, close texture, and which have very thin bark or external coat (such, for instance, as heaths), are the species which do best in decayed vegetable matter. Evergreens that have fleshy leaves, and whose roots are moderately thick and comparatively soft in texture, flourish in a rich sandy loam, with but little manure of a stimulating nature. Of this class are camelias, laurastimus and most broad-leaved evergreens.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Shrubs, deciduous and evergreen, are perhaps the most useful and attractive objects that can be employed to add to the beauty of the garden. Such is the variety also now to be had, that by a judicious selection a succession of choice flowering shrubs may be secured at a very trifling expense; and when these yield to the inclemency of the season, many graceful and attractive evergreens may compensate for their temporary decline. What is there, for instance, richer or more refreshing than the lilac, syringa or hawthorn? A new claimant for attention has made its appearance within the last few years. It is generally known as the golden-bell. It forms a very attractive and showy object, its strong shoots being clothed with its golden yellow flowers before the foliage begins to expand fully; it will doubtless become in time as common as the lilac. The spina prunifolia, or double plum leaved spirea, is very beautiful, and desirable for its profusion of brilliant white blossoms.

Topiary.

The art of cutting yews and other trees into curious shapes, by putting wire frame-works over them, and then clipping the trees in the desired form. This art was practiced to such an extent in ancient Rome, that the word topiariet was used as synonymous with that for gardener.

Curious Matters.

A Locomotive Freak.

A locomotive recently ran away on the West Cornwall line, in England. The throttle-valve having been inadvertently left open, and a fire kindled in the furnace, the attendant went away for a few moments; on his return it had left town, and only ran out of breath at a station some sixteen miles distant, having rushed down some steep inclines, and over sharp curves, at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It tore up and smashed through a large number of gates, but with this exception did no damage whatever, and was quietly led back to its stall, without having been made permanently vicious by its tricks, in which particular it manifested another decided improvement of steam over horse.

"There were Giants in those Days."

The theory that humanity of the antediluvian period existed in forms which would now be considered colossal, has found many adherents among scientific men. A fossil skeleton of enormous size, recently discovered near Abbeville, France, was regarded as a proof of this theory. A Dr. Fullrat, of Berlin, has more recently found other remains of some antediluvian giant in the village of Guisen, near the junction of the Rhine and Duissel. The discovery has created quite a flutter among the wise men of Germany, and a commission has been formed for digging in divers places of the same geological formation as that wherein the giant skeleton was found.

A "Higley Copper."

One of the "Higley coppers" of 1787, struck by Higley, of Granby (a blacksmith), out of copper from the old Simsby mine (Newgate prison), one hundred and twenty-three years ago, has been sold in Hartford for \$50. These coppers were the first coins ever struck in North America, and are now rare—only three of them, it is said, being in existence. The coin is of pure copper, and the die is very good and clear. On the obverse face appears the inscription, "Connecticut, 1787," in a circle around the representation of three blacksmith's hammers, or sledge-hammers; the reverse bears the words, "The value of three pence."

Ancient Epitaph.

'Upon a tombstone in Cranston, Rhode Island, is the following epitaph:

"Here lies the body of Joseph Williams, son of Roger Williams (who was the first white man that came to Providence). Aet. 81.

"In King Philip's war he courageously went through, And the native Indians he bravely did subdue; And now he's gone down into the grave, and he will be no more,
Until it please Almighty God his body to restore Into some proper shape, as he thinks fit, to be Perhaps like a grain of wheat, as Paul set forth, you see."

Utilising Sawdust.

The ingenuity of Parisian cabinet-makers has found a use for common sawdust, which raises the value of that commodity far above the worth of solid timber. By a new process, combining the hydraulic press with intense heat, the wooden particles are made to form themselves into a solid mass, capable of being moulded into any shape, and presenting a brilliant surface, with a durability and beauty of appearance not to be found in ebony, rose-wood or mahogany.

A curious Fish.

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald has been shown a most curious specimen of the finny tribe, caught in the Mohawk River, recently, by some boys who were fishing with "hook and line." Its tail resembles that of an eel, its head that of the bull-head, while on the under side it bears a similarity to the lizard. It is furnished with four legs, upon which it walks about like a young crocodile. Around its neck is a kind of purple fringe, through which it apparently breathes.

Singular Premonition.

Mrs. Fenwick and four children left Melbourne for England in the Royal Charter, and all were lost. Mr. Fenwick, the husband and father, remained in Melbourne, and about five days before the wreck wrote to a friend in Hobart Town, saying he had seen his wife and children, in a dream, battling with the waves and calling to him for help. The dream so preyed on his mind, that he committed suicide by cutting his throat, and that on the very night of the wreck.

Singular Case.

A person in Halifax, N. S., was so cautious about fire in his workshop, that he went over his premises the other night, according to his usual custom, for the purpose of inspecting and seeing that all was safe, when he stumbled over a wheelbarrow, and the fluid lamp which he held in his hand was broken, and the fluid spilled over some shavings, which speedily ignited from coming in contact with the blaze. In a few minutes more the whole building was in flames, and rapidly destroyed.

An Arithmetical Puzzle.

How are the numbers forty-five to be divided into four such parts, that if, to the first part you add two, from the second part you subtract two, the third part you multiply by two, and the fourth part you divide by two, so that the sum of the addition, the remainder of the subtraction, the product of the multiplication, and the quotient of the division, shall be equal?

The Word Book.

Long, long before these wondrous days of ours, when a bundle of rags, introduced at one end of a machine, issues from the other in the shape of snow-white paper, our Teutonic fathers were content to write their letters, calendars and accounts upon wood. Being close-grained, and besides plentiful in the north, the birch, or beech, was the tree generally employed for this purpose, and hence came our word book.

A precious Relic.

At an auction in Lyons, a book-collector lately bought a prayer-book containing a letter written by Queen Marie Antoinette at the time of her imprisonment in the Temple. In it she begs the Convention, for the second time, to let her have a mattress for the bedstead she slept on. How forcibly this enables us to realise her fall from luxury and splendor!

A convenient Steamboat.

We see it stated that some of the propellers used in carrying coal to London are so built that the stern part (with boilers, engines and propeller,) disconnects and slides to another vessel; so that they arrive with a full cargo, change to an empty hull, and leave port again in an hour.

The Housewife.

To wash Lace or Blonde.

Valuable lace, or French blonde, may be washed with care, to look as well as new. Thread lace should be carefully taken off from any article to which it has been sewed; but blonde may be left attached to the quilting net. The lace must be wound round a smooth roller, or a common wine-bottle filled with water, and covered with clean linen. This bottle should be placed upright, in a strong, cold lather of white soap and water, where it must remain on a warm hearth for a day or two, till all the dirt is drawn out of the lace, renewing the lather every day. When quite clean, it must be partly dried in the sun upon the bottle, then taken off, and planed out carefully upon a pillow, using a separate pin for every point or scallop. Let it remain till perfectly dry, when it may be unplanned and put away. It must not be starched or ironed.

To stew a Knuckle of Veal.

Break the bone in two or three places; put to it five pints of water, eight shalots, a bunch of sweet herbs, some whole black pepper, a little salt and mace; boil it together till half the water is consumed, then take out the meat, herbs and spice, thicken with two spoonfuls of flour, and boil it till the flour is sufficiently done; then put back the best of the meat, add two glasses of Madeira wine, lemon-juice and Cayenne. Two calf's feet improve it much. It should be stewed over a slow fire.

A Fricandeau of Beef.

Take a nice piece of lean beef; lard it with bacon seasoned with pepper, salt, cloves, mace and allspice; put it into a stewpan with a pint of broth, a glass of white wine, a bundle of parsley, all sorts of sweet herbs, a clove of garlic, a shalot or two, four cloves, pepper and salt; when the meat has become tender, cover it close; skim the sauce well, and strain it; set it on the fire, and let it boil till it is reduced to a glaze; glaze the larded side with this, and serve the meat on sorrel sauce.

To stew an Ox-Tongue.

Salt a tongue with saltpetre and common salt for a week, turning it every day; boil it tender enough to peel; when done, stew it in a moderately strong gravy; season with soy, mushroom catsup, Cayenne, pounded cloves, and salt, if necessary. Serve with truffles, morels, or mushrooms. In this receipt, the roots must be taken off the tongues before salting, but some fat left.

For chapped Hands and Face.

Put three to six drops of glycerine into the water before washing the hands and face; or if only washing the hands, drop one drop into the palm of the hand after washing off the soap and dirt, rub all over the hands and wrists, and then dry thoroughly. It protects the skin from the strongest frost.

Scotch Collops (Brown.)

Take a leg of veal, and cut some thin collops; fry them, and season with salt and nutmeg; boil some gravy, and when they are done pour it into the pan, with catsup, walnut-pickle and port wine, to the taste.

A good Paste for Tarts.

One pound and a half of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of lard, one teaspoonful of soda, and sufficient water to form a stiff dough.

Hair Wash.

Take a small quantity of rosemary, strip the leaves from the stalks, and put them into a jar, with nearly half a pint of cold water. Place the jar near the fire, and let the contents simmer gently for an hour or two, without setting or burning. When the water is somewhat reduced, the infusion will be sufficiently strong. Then add half a pint of rum, and simmer the whole for a while longer. When cold, strain the liquid from the leaves, and keep it in a bottle to be ready for use. Apply it to the roots of the hair with a small sponge or piece of flannel.

To clean Carpets.

Take them up, and let them be well beaten with long, smooth sticks; then lay them down, and brush on both sides with a hand-brush; turn the right side upwards, and scour with ox-gall and soap and water, rub with linen cloths to soak up as much of the wet as possible; then lay them on the grass, or hang them across a line, till thoroughly dry. Lay them down in their proper place, and brush the way of the nap, or pile, if there be any, with a stiff hair brush.

Ginger Sponge-Cake.

One cup of molasses, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, four eggs, three cups of flour, one cup of milk, soda and ginger.

Another, and very nice.—Two coffee-cups of molasses, one cup of butter, half a cup of milk, four cups of flour, four eggs, soda and ginger.

Texas Jumbles.

One pound and a half of flour, one pound of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, three eggs; dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in one-half cup of milk; add this, also one nutmeg, and roll out the dough, and cut into small cakes of any shape, and bake them in a quick oven.

Molasses Pie.

Four eggs—beat the whites separate—one teaspoonful of brown sugar, half a nutmeg, two tablespoonsful of butter; beat them well together; stir in one teaspoonful and a half of molasses, and then add the white of eggs. Bake on pastry.

Crab Soup.

Fry three onions brown in butter, slice a dozen large tomatoes, and cook together; season with red pepper, salt and nutmeg to your taste; pick out a dozen crabs, add two quarts of water and simmer until thick.

Corn Bread.

Six large spoonfuls of corn flour, three spoonfuls of wheat flour (the flour to be wet several hours before using with milk), two spoonfuls of molasses; add, when ready to bake, one egg, salt and a teaspoonful of soda.

Clove Cake.

One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, half a pound of butter, four eggs, a teaspoonful of saleratus, a cup of milk, a teaspoonful of powdered mace, same of cinnamon, same of cloves; fruit, if you choose.

Portugal Cake.

One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, eight eggs, two spoonfuls of lemon-juice, one pound of stoned raisins, citron or almonds, as you choose, one nutmeg. It is good plain.

Corn Muffins.

One gill of milk, half a pint of soft boiled hominy or mush, a spoonful of butter, two eggs, three large spoonfuls of corn flour, and salt. Bake in rings.

Editor's Table.

MATURIN M. BALLOU, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE GROWTH OF LONDON.

We are apt to imagine here in the United States that the growth of our towns and cities greatly surpasses in rapidity and extent those of any part of the Old World. Some facts about London seem to contradict this notion. It is stated, for instance, in a recent report to the government, that "in little more than 12 years, 1200 new streets have been added to London, which is at the rate of 100 streets a year." These 1200 new streets "contain 48,000 houses, most of them built on a large and commodious scale, and in a style of superior comfort." With all this wonderful increase, it is said "that the demand for houses, instead of diminishing, continues to increase, the number of occupied houses is augmenting; scarcely is a new street in London finished, before almost every house in it is occupied." One great reason assigned for the rapid growth of London, is the extraordinary facility, economy and despatch with which people are now transported over railroads terminating there. Owing to this cause it is estimated that the daily influx of individuals is five times greater than it was fifteen years ago. London is now about forty miles in circumference, and numbers more than two millions and a half of inhabitants!

SOUND DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a telegraph company must send the message given to them, and allow no conjectural amendments on the part of any of their officers. In the language of Judge Woodward, they must obey the printer's golden rule, and "follow copy."

ADULTERATING LIQUOR.—The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a very stringent law against the adulteration of liquors. Using poisonous ingredients is declared a felony.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—The first number of a weekly English paper, the first ever published in Havana, made its appearance on the 10th ult.

A TRAVELLING PRINCE.—Prince Napoleon, at the last accounts, was taking a tour through Italy, accompanied by Emile Girardin.

CRINOLINE.

The farthingale of the time of Elizabeth answers to the hooped petticoat of the days of Queen Anne and the crinoline of Queen Victoria. Against the farthingales the great master, Philip Stubbes, inveighed with thundering eloquence. "When they have all their goodly robes upon them," says he, "women seem to be the smallest part of themselves, not natural women, but artificial women; not women of flesh and blood, but rather puppets, mawmets, consisting of rags and clouts compact together!" The queen herself condemned the fashion, and passed laws to put down such extravagance. The wits assailed it—and what was the result? The farthingale expanded, and under James I. became as remarkable for ugliness as for discomfort. Hooped petticoats came into fashion again in the time of Queen Anne; and Addison's keen satire was directed against them. In the *Spectator*, No. 272, appears an advertisement, dated from the parish vestry, Jan. 9th, 1711-'12: "All ladies who come to church in the new-fashioned hoops are desired to be there before divine service begins, lest they divert the attention of the congregation." Gay took up the subject, and handled it very roughly. More polite wits averred that these women only kept the men at a proper distance; the caricaturists represented a fashionably-attired lady as a donkey carrying two panniers; and Hogarth pictured the inconvenience of a full-dressed belle entering a sedan chair.

RATHER ODD.—A newspaper published at New Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y., contains the advertisement of "Reverend John Taylor," who solicits "white-washing and wall-coloring jobs." Mr. Taylor is a man of color; hence his readiness to apply color.

HUMBUC.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Cultivator* asserts that the only way to make sure of a crop of peaches, every year, is by grafting upon the wild plum stock.

WANTED—A WIFE.—The editor of the *Nantucket Inquirer* wants a wife; but whether for himself or somebody else he does not state.

COLLECTING DEBTS.

The Wisconsin Legislature have formally considered a proposition to abolish all laws for the collection of debts. The mover of the bill, Mr. Elmore, is a great wag, as is evidenced by the following extract from his speech upon that subject:

The speaker proceeded to review the present system of collecting debts. It was all a humbug and a cheat, a matter of technicalities and legal shuffling. Lawyers gave advice in order to obtain a fee and encourage litigation. Judges make blunders and mistakes. He had had little experience in the law, and that was rich. (Laughter.) He would give a history of it. The speaker then related how he had purchased a yoke of oxen about fifteen years ago—paid fifty dollars for them—a few days after, the son of the man of whom he bought the oxen came to him and said the oxen were his. He insisted on having pay over again, and commenced a suit before a justice. The jury didn't agree. Finally, through the blunders of the Bushwood justice of the peace, the case went against him. He appealed it to the Circuit Court in Milwaukee. There he lost again, and he said to his lawyer: "I will give you ten dollars to quote Pennsylvania law to Judge Miller and have a new trial ordered." (Great laughter.) He took the ten dollars and performed the duty. A new trial was then granted, and venue changed to Walworth county. Judge Irwin was then the judge. Any man who wanted to gain a cause in his court had either to go hunting with him and let the judge claim all the game that was shot, or else pat his dog. Well, said the speaker, I patted the dog. (Laughter.) I fed that dog with crackers. (Renewed laughter.) The case was decided in my favor. When I heard the decision, I thought to myself the dog had followed me about long enough; I turned round and gave him a kick. (Laughter.) The yelp of the dog had hardly subsided ere I heard the judge say, "Mr. Clerk, this judgment is set aside, and a new trial granted." (Great laughter.) Mr. Speaker, that kick cost me two hundred dollars! (Convulsive laughter.) You have no doubt seen a suit in a justice's court in the country. There is time spent by jurors and hangers-on, besides other costs, at least fifty dollars, besides the ill feelings and dissensions caused by it. It is all a cheat. The litigants had better set down and play a game of old sledge to decide the case.

MECHANICAL POWER.—Two men, working a windlass at right angles to each other, can raise 70 pounds easier than one man can 30 pounds.

DETERMINED REVENGE.

An eccentric old gentleman, a millionaire, recently deceased, in Paris, has left a last evidence of oddity in his will. Five or six years ago, the old man had occasion to visit a country town, built upon the banks of the Saone. Early one morning he sallied forth from the inn at which he had taken lodgings, for a walk. He attempted to cross a bridge, separating the two quarters of the town, but was stopped, midway, by a tollkeeper, who demanded one sou, for the privilege of crossing. The millionaire searched his pockets, but having inadvertently left his purse in his room, found himself literally without a sou. He explained to the tollman, who chanced to be a stubborn, intractable fellow, and would take no excuse. The rich man barely escaped arrest for an attempt to defraud the proprietor of the bridge, and would probably have been subjected to some annoyance, had not a passer-by lent him the necessary sum. He went away, vowing that the tollkeeper should lose his place. Unable to accomplish his purpose in any other manner, the vindictive old fellow orders, in his will, that the bridge shall be bought and thrown open to the public, free of charge. By this means the obnoxious functionary loses his office; but as he was, after all, only performing his duty, he will not find it difficult to obtain other employment.

COOL, RATHER.—A gentleman in Cincinnati, a day or two since, was sitting in a barber's shop, undergoing some tonsorial operation, when his partner in business stepped in and quietly remarked, "Brown, our place is on fire." "Well, let it burn, it's insured." "Yes, I know, but it will make a pretty warm fire, and I thought I'd just drop in and tell you about it; I didn't know but you'd want to see the old place burn." "Well, wait a minute or two, till my other whisker's trimmed, and I'll go with you."

CHOICE OF WIVES.—The man of mediocre education and position is, generally, the most particular about the education and accomplishments of his wife. A man of literary habits often seeks little more than sense and affection.

A GOOD REASON.—A telegraphic despatch was received in Lynn, recently, but was refused by the person to whom it was sent, on the ground that *he didn't recognize the handwriting* as belonging to the one who was said to have sent it.

PRICES OF PICTURES.—At a recent sale of pictures abroad, a work of Faed's brought \$6500; one by MacIise was sold for \$4500, and one of Edwin Landseer's for \$4000.

A WORD ABOUT PROVERBS.

Every language has its proverbs, grave or gay, broad or refined, according to the characteristics of the people; even dialects that have never been hammered out into dictionaries or pruned into grammars preserve in set phrases the results of reflection and experience, and condense their observations into proverbs. The first book that was ever written, as far as we know, contain examples of them, and the last novel lying uncared on our library tables is almost sure to be garnished with them. A portion of Scripture lore is devoted to them altogether. And they have, on the other hand, been instruments of evil, presenting, in a specious and convincing form, arguments most opposed to truth and morality. Still, to give them their due, we believe that by far the larger portion of them contain lessons of wisdom and good sense, and that the few which have been coined in the cause of folly and falsehood are decidedly exceptional. It is curious to observe how greatly the proverbs of a nation are modified and toned by its prevailing characteristics. Thus, great numbers of the Spanish proverbs breathe a kind of luxurious laziness—such, for instance, as "*Después de comer ni un sobrescrito leer*" (After eating, don't read even a superscription), a saying which seeks to dissuade our curiosity from roading even the address of a letter, should it be presented after dinner; and there are more Spanish saws on this one subject than on any other; carefully guarding the rights and privileges of indolence, they fence in the sacredness of the *siesta* with an array of time-honored phrases. A recent writer on Spain and its inhabitants calculates that for one of these familiar sayings which urges to exertion and activity, twenty-two may be found pleading the cause of laziness and rest. To us the proverbs of France are much more familiar, and surely from these alone a good idea of the language and its speakers might be gleaned; flashes of wit, gleams of humor and gaiety, easiness of principle and readiness of speech, characterise a large proportion of these. Even in the divisions of Great Britain it is not difficult to trace a connection between the familiar sayings of the people and their ordinary standard of morality and prevailing tone of thought; a certain hard, shrewd worldliness marks Yorkshire and north country sayings, and the more objectionable and unprincipled proverbs are most in vogue in great towns and cities.

TRUE.—The grace which makes every other grace amiable, is humility, with which true bravery is ever coupled.

VERY TRUE.

A French writer says: "In a woman's life, everything leads to a new dress; everything ends with a new dress; every circumstance is marked by a new dress; and the dress is always the most important point. A girl is going to be married—a dress. For a moment her heart is filled with love, thoughts of an entirely new existence, and of a long separation from her parents. Everything disappears before the all-absorbing question of the wedding dress. A relation dies. The grief of the ladies is violent; but it is soon checked, for the mourning has to be thought of. What are people wearing? What is the most fashionable mode of testifying one's sorrow? It is necessary to go to the linen-draper's, to the dress-maker's, to the milliner's, and in a little while they are so thoroughly occupied, that there is quite an end to lamentation, unless, however, the dress do not happen to fit, or the bonnet be too much or too little off the head. But if the dress is made of some new material, if the bonnet is becoming, then they experience an involuntary glow; they are triumphant, they are very happy."

A FAMILY RESTORATIVE.—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the most thoroughly tested, and long tried domestic remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, and all lung complaints, that is known to the American public. Originated by a celebrated physician in regular standing, and after years of large experience, it is all that is claimed for it. The house of Seth W. Fowle & Co., of this city, by whom the Balsam is manufactured, is too well known in this community to require endorsement, but suffice it to say that every bottle of the preparation is put up under the immediate supervision of the firm itself. An immense array of certificates from our best citizens has been accumulated by the proprietors, particularizing its wonderful cures, and it is indeed a "household word" throughout the country.

A HINT.—If you have anything to give your minister, give it to him in money, and it will be worth to him at least double its value in anything else, in three cases out of four.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A directory canvass of the inhabitants of San Francisco, now nearly finished, indicates that the population of the city is fully 100,000.

SYMPATHY WITH ITALY.—Lady Byron sent \$200 to the Sicilian committee, a few days before her death, as her donation to the Garibaldi fund.

MINIATURE MACHINERY.

Much skill and perseverance have been displayed by the ingenious in all ages in the construction of miniature objects—the purposes to be gained being minuteness of proportion, with delicacy of finish. Veritable watches have been set in finger-rings; a dinner-set, with all its appendances, placed in a hazel-nut; and a coach and four enclosed in a cherry-stone. Beyond the mere training of the hand and eye to the accomplishment of delicate work, there can be nothing gained by such exhibitions of ingenuity; and were it not for this acquirement, we might safely pronounce all these tiny inventions as the offspring of ingenious trifling.

Cicero, according to Pliny's report, saw the whole *Iliad* of Homer written in, so fine a character that it could be contained in a nut-shell; and *Ælian* speaks of one *Myrmecides*, a Milesian, and of *Callistrates*, a Lacedæmonian, the first of whom made an ivory chariot, so small and so delicately framed that a fly with its wing could at the same time cover it and a little ivory ship of the same dimensions; the second formed ants and other little animals out of ivory, which were so extremely small that their component parts were scarcely to be distinguished with the naked eye. He states also, in the same place, that one of those artists wrote a distich, in golden letters, which he enclosed in the rind of a grain of corn.

Arnold, the London watchmaker, constructed a watch for George III., which was set in a finger-ring; but this was nothing uncommon, for the Emperor Charles V. as well as James I. of England, had similar ornaments in the jewels of their rings; and this species of mechanism is sometimes witnessed, on a larger scale, in the bracelets of ladies. In Kirby's Museum, notice is taken of an exhibition at the house of one Boverick, a watchmaker in the Strand, (1745,) at which were shown, among other things, the following curiosities: 1st, The furniture of a dining-room, with two persons seated at dinner, and a footman in waiting—the whole, capable of being enclosed in a cherry-stone; 2d, a landau in ivory, with four persons inside, two postillions, a driver, and six horses—the whole fully mounted and drawn by a flea; 3d, a four-wheel open chaise, equally perfect, and weighing only one grain. Another London exhibitor, about the same time, constructed of ivory a tea-table, fully equipped, with urn, tea-pot, cups, saucers, etc.—the whole being contained in a Barcelona filbert shell.

In 1828, a mechanic of Plymouth completed a miniature cannon and carriage, the whole of which only weighed the twenty-ninth part of a

grain. The cannon had bore and touch-hole complete; the gun was of steel, the carriage of gold, and the wheels of silver. The workmanship was said to be beautiful, but could only be seen to advantage through a powerful magnifying-glass.

CHINESE WOOD-ENGRAVING.

Wood-engraving is said to have had its origin in China, the birthplace of many other valuable inventions, and to have been due to the peculiar structure of the Chinese language, in the writing of which a separate symbol is used for each idea, and words are not made up, as with us, by a combination of letters. The number of these symbols or characters is therefore so vast, that it would be almost impossible to print their books with movable types. Their method of printing is therefore as follows: The work to be printed is carefully transcribed upon transparent paper, only one side of which is written on. The sheets are then glued down upon wooden tablets, and all the wood is cut away except that covered by the lines of the writing. From these raised wooden lines impressions are taken. This practice is of ancient date in China, and some of those who have bestowed research on the matter are inclined to fix it about A. D. 930.

REASONABLE.—A gentleman not overburdened with scientific knowledge conducted two ladies to the Cambridge Observatory to see an eclipse of the moon. They were too late; the eclipse was over, and the ladies were disappointed. "O," exclaimed our hero, "don't fret! I know the astronomer very well; he is a very polite man, and I am sure will begin again."

SAVE YOUR NUMBERS FOR BINDING.—We charge but *thirty-eight cents* a volume for binding *Balou's Dollar Monthly*, in strong and durable style. It makes two handsome and valuable volumes each year, of twelve hundred pages. All other magazines are bound at this office.

EXAMINE IT.—We are now publishing in *The Welcome Guest* the best series of original stories ever issued in a weekly journal. Each number is complete in itself. *Four Cents* per copy, everywhere.

INGRATITUDE.—The worst form of ingratitude is, to refuse to accept a favor from the hands of a person to whom you have had the pleasure of rendering one.

RAPID GROWTH.—It is claimed that Chicago has nearly 150,000 inhabitants.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

In one of the great battles on the continent during the Napoleonic era, a young ensign paused to contemplate the body of a drummer who had just been killed by a cannon-ball which smashed his skull and scattered his brains. The colonel of the regiment accosted him sternly, and said, "I hope you are not afraid, sir?" "Afraid!" replied the ensign, coolly, "O, no, colonel; but I was thinking what a wonder it was that any man with brains like this poor fellow, could be found here." The reply was a bitter satire on the folly of war. But we lose sight of the absurdity of fighting in its horrors. Even Napoleon could not ride over a field of battle, after the excitement had passed away, without shedding tears of distress. What a picture was that given by the London Morning Herald of the field of Inkerman immediately after the combat! "Many faces still seemed to smile; others had a threatening look; some bodies had a funeral pose, as though laid out by friendly hands; others still knelt upon the ground, convulsively grasping their weapon, and biting their cartridges. Many had their arms raised as if endeavoring to ward off a blow, or as if desiring to offer a last prayer. All their faces were pale, and the fierce blowing wind seemed to animate their dead bodies; one would have said that these long lines of the dead were about to rise to recommence the struggle." M. Boudin writes the same thing of the appearance of many of the Russians after the battle of the Alma: "Some seemed still writhing in the agonies of despair and death, but the most wore a look of calm and pious resignation. Some appeared to have words floating on their lips, and a smile as in a sort of high beatitude. One was particularly observed, his knees bent, his hands raised and joined, his head thrown back, murmuring his supreme prayer." At Magenta, again, many dead bodies, as we are informed by surgeon Major Armand, of the army of Italy, maintained the attitude they had when struck, passing instantaneously from life to death, without agony or convulsion. A Zouave, struck point blank in the chest, still held his bayonet in the position of the charge, with the menacing aspect of a dead lion. His majesty the emperor is said to have remarked a similar case at Palestro. Near to the Zouave was an Austrian, dead from hemorrhage. His face and eyes were turned to heaven, his hands joined, and fingers interlaced, evidently in the attitude of prayer.

POISON.—Cases of murder by poisoning are becoming fearfully numerous all about us.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MAN.

The average height of Europeans at birth is nineteen inches, female children being of less size in the proportion of 480 to 460. In each of the twelve years after birth, one twelfth is added to the stature each year. Between the ages of twelve and twenty, the growth of the body proceeds much more slowly—and between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, when the height of the body usually attains its maximum, it is still further diminished. This point being reached, it is found that the increase is about three and one-quarter times greater than at the period of birth. In old age, the height of the body decreases on the average about three inches. In general, the height varies less in women of different countries than men. There is a difference in the weight of the sexes, both at birth and infancy. The average weight of a male child is about seven pounds, and of a female child only about six and a half pounds. The weight of a new-born infant decreases for the first three or four days after birth, and it does not sensibly commence to gain weight until it is a week old. At the end of the first year the child is nearly three times as heavy as when it was born. At the age of seven years, it is twice as heavy as at the end of the first year, and at forty-four years old its weight is quadrupled. The average weight of each sex is nearly the same at the age of twelve, but after that period, taking individuals of the same age, the females will be found to weigh less than males.

When the weight of the body has reached its average maximum, it is about sixteen times heavier than at the time of birth. The average weight of men is about 139 pounds, and of women, about 112 pounds; of adults, without distinction of sex, about 130 pounds. In cases of individuals of both sexes, who are under the height of four feet four inches, females are somewhat heavier than men; but if above this height, men weigh more than women. Men attain their maximum weight about the age of forty, and women at, or near the age of fifty. At the age of sixty, both the one and the other usually commence losing their weight, and the average weight of old persons of either sex, is nearly the same as at nineteen years of age.

A QUESTION.—Did the man who ploughed the sea, and afterwards planted his foot on his native soil, ever harvest the crops?

TERRIBLE.—An exchange has a paragraph headed "Duel under the Rocky Mountains." That must have been a crusher.

PERSEVERANCE AND SUCCESS.

Those who regard success as a duty must be satisfied that perseverance is the only means of attaining it. It is that quality which essentially characterizes the Anglo-Saxon race, which raised a little European island to the rank of a first-rate power and the arbiter, in more than one historical crisis, of the world's destiny, and which, transplanted to these shores, took a remarkable development, and accomplished results which are the world's wonder. All Americans possess more or less of this quality, but in some it is marvellously developed, and what it can accomplish we propose to illustrate in an individual case, which ought to have figured in Smiles's "Self-Help."

The case we refer to is that of Mr. Simeon L. Wilson, of Methuen, Mass. At the age of thirteen he lost the use of a limb by attack of white swelling in the knee. After suffering for years from lameness, and just as he was beginning to dispense with the use of a cane, a paralytic stroke made him a cripple for life. This occurred in 1831, and in 1849 he had not been able to walk one step. In this condition he began the business of closing shoes, and by hard work and economy, succeeded in getting together enough money to purchase an acre and sixty rods of land near Methuen village, on which he had a house built in 1836. His land was very unpromising, "A gravelly hill, yellow loam, black loam, or clay soil, rather moist, and a swamp, very wet, with muck eighteen inches deep on an average, with a dry and sandy bottom—the swamp was covered with a thick growth of alders. The upland appeared to be almost filled, or paved, with small stones. The whole lot," Mr. Wilson says, in his statement to the Essex County Agricultural Society, "was a very bad-looking piece of land."

He resolutely went to work, however, to reclaim this ill-conditioned tract, and by slow degrees it was brought under cultivation. He subscribed to an agricultural paper, took a lively interest in fruit-growing, and began to set out trees. In 1843 he transplanted into rows some apple-trees that had sprung up spontaneously, and in 1845 grafted them; in 1849 he gathered fruit from them. In 1846 he commenced a small nursery of fruit trees.

"Although I can do but little in the nursery myself," he says, "I usually go into it every day (upon the wheelbarrow), and see what is in the most need of being done. Sometimes I work there myself, by getting upon my hands and knees between two rows of trees, and trim or weed them as I creep along. Sometimes I bud

a few trees myself, but it being rather inconvenient for me to do this work, I consider it better to work in the shop and hire the budding done. It requires nearly all the work of one man now to attend to the nursery. The number of trees on the place at the present time (1849) is as follows: apple, 6787; plum, 388; cherry, 814; pear, 2947; peaches, apricots and nectarines, 640; quince, 377; whole number, including all varieties and sizes, 11,954. Together with a great variety of grape vines, strawberry plants, gooseberry and currant bushes. The whole quantity of land cultivated is about one acre, there being about one third of an acre used for yard, buildings, etc. I raise between the rows of trees, the various kinds of vegetables needful for family use."

"Although," Mr. Wilson says, in conclusion, "I have been many years in doing what capital could have done in much less time, yet I have the satisfaction of building up my little place by my own industry; laboring under very unfavorable circumstances, without capital, and without the use of my legs. But now I am in a forest of fruit trees planted by my own direction; and the soil drawn upon the roots by my own hands, as I sat upon the barrow or box. I can now view the works of the Almighty in the growth of these trees, and the production of their fruit."

We should spoil this little narrative by comment; its charm is in its simplicity; and if we are not mistaken it inculcates a lesson which will not be lost on men who possess the use of head, hands and legs, and yet suffer inertia and discouragement to creep over them. What toil was here voluntarily encountered—what golden fruits are the recompense! When we read of such heroic enterprise and then think of great hulking fellows shabbily loafing from one year's end to another, when there is abundance of rough land to be reclaimed and to be had almost for the asking, we feel our cheeks tingle with indignation. Such successful efforts as that recorded above prove the truth of the axiom spoken by the French mechanic who swam off at Marseilles to the ship which contained Kosuth, to greet the Hungarian patriot, "Nothing is impossible to him who wills." With faith and perseverance we may indeed work miracles; without them, the best gifts are thrown away.

A LOUD BELL.—The new bell which has recently been placed in the belfry of the Unitarian church at Quincy, Mass., can be distinctly heard a distance of seven miles. It weighs 3012 pounds.

Foreign Miscellany.

Louis Napoleon is in his fifty-third year, but looks much younger than that.

Albert Smith, the celebrated English comic writer and lecturer, died lately in London.

The highest church spire in the world is that of Strasburg minster, which rises 474 feet.

Queen Victoria has knighted Francis H. Salts, of New York, for artillery improvements.

It is said that the pleuro-pneumonia on the Cape of Good Hope, where it has extensively prevailed, is successfully treated by inoculation with the virus of the disease.

Two sphinxes in white marble, brought from Sebastopol, have just been placed on the pilasters of the entrance to the reserved gardens of the Tuileries, on the side next the river.

In the London Court of Bankruptcy, a bankrupt named Goose came up to attend the meeting for choice assignees, and an hour afterwards a Mr. Gosling appeared upon a similar meeting.

The London Court Journal has been assured by a gentleman recently returned from Paris, that at the last ball at the Tuileries, which took place on Sunday evening, an English bishop appeared in full canonicals.

The great *modiste* of the day in Paris is not a French woman, nor even a Frenchman, but an Englishman; and he is more run after by the fashionable ladies than any of the celebrated French milliners ever were.

Mr. Dampier, a farmer residing near Taunton, England, is said to have a horse in his possession aged fifty-six years, which he rides daily about his farm, and occasionally goes out hunting with. The animal is still fresh on his legs, and free from blemish.

In the course of a recent thunderstorm, the wires of the electric telegraph at Candebœles-Elbeuf (Seine-Inferieure), France, were cut by lightning, and the electric fluid then ran along to the office at Elbeuf, where it caused a very intense light and melted some wires in the apparatus.

A new gunpowder is announced in England, which is said to be less dangerous than ordinary powder, produces very little smoke, and that of a less pungent kind than usual, not only enabling the miner to work in close places without the great delay consequent on smoke, but greatly diminishing the unhealthy effects of it in the mines.

M. Auguste Mariette, an eminent French archaeologist, writes from Egypt, that he has discovered the remains of a large palace in granite, in the immediate vicinity of the Sphinx. He takes this palace to be that of Chephren, who built the great pyramid. No less than seven statues of this prince have been found in the palace.

In the Palais des Beaux-Arts, at Paris, the model of the ruins of a temple is being exhibited, which were excavated about a year ago, near Eleasis, in laying the foundation of a school. It is thought that these classical remains are the ruins of the Temple of Triptolemus, which is mentioned and praised for its many works of plastic art, by the writers of antiquity.

A fashionable Paris milliner lately retired with a fortune of 20,000 francs a year.

We have seen it asserted that in Great Britain every fiftieth person is a drunkard.

The Emperor Napoleon III. drives a pair of very fast American trotters in Paris.

The Sailor's Home, of London, during the thirty-three years of its existence, has given sanctor and shelter to 39,148 seamen. Last year 8225 boarders were received.

A company is being formed in London to construct air tubes for the conveyance of despatches and parcels to and from various parts of the metropolis. An influential direction has been formed, with the Marquis of Chandos as chairman.

Every drop of milk brought into Paris is tested at the barriers by the lactometer, to see if the "Iron-tailed cow" has been guilty of diluting it—if so the whole of it is remorselessly thrown into the gutter—the Paris milk is very pure in consequence.

In the English House of Lords, recently, Earl Granville in an elaborate speech on the repeal of the tax on paper, declared that American processes for paper-making were infinitely superior to the English, and that England was also behind France and Japan in the manufacture of this important article.

Holland consumes about forty million pounds of tobacco annually. As the population numbers about three millions, every man, woman and child, can have on this allowance a little more than thirteen pounds a year. About sixteen million pounds annually go from this country to her shores.

The marriage of Prince Polignac with M^{lle} Mires, daughter of the Hebrew speculator, excited considerable conversation in what is called society in Paris, as the Polignacs are of the purest blood, and but a dozen years past M. Mires was a vender of old clothes about the streets of Bordeaux.

On Victor Emmanuel's visit to Modena, the bishop of Modena stood before the king, mitre in hand, at the church door. He said that, by the pope's bidding, as a priest, he ought not to be there, but, as he was a man before he was a priest, he deemed his citizen's duty to his sovereign was paramount over his allegiance to the vicar of Christ.

The Revue Municipale publishes an official list of all the entrances into Paris through the fortifications. They are of three kinds—*portes*, or gates, meaning open air entrances, situated on a high road, *passages*, those entrances which are situated on a railway line, or canal; and *poternes*, or posterns, those which are arched over. From this list it appears there are in all sixty-five openings, viz.: 51 gates, 10 passages, and 4 posterns.

There are in France 2624 locomotives; 2521 were made in France. There are in Germany 2850 locomotives; 2277 were made in Germany; 311 in England; 190 in Belgium; 60 in the United States; and 22 in France. The Austrian government has a locomotive manufactory near Vienna. The Borsig locomotive manufactory at Berlin has made 1200 locomotives since it was established.

Record of the Times.

Pike's Peak gold-mining is represented to be prosperous beyond the expectations of the miners.

Miss Eliza Logan, the actress, has married Mr. Wood, the theatrical manager.

Madame Keller, of the Keller Troupe, a beautiful woman, died lately in Cienfuegos.

A New York writer thinks the present the age of supreme rascality.

Hawthorne says one picture in ten thousand, perhaps, ought to live in the applause of mankind.

A woman in New Orleans has just married her eighth husband since 1852.

M. de Trobriand says N. P. Willis is making the fortune of the locality he resides in.

An Indian named Albert S. Smith lately ran ten miles in fifty-eight minutes at New Haven.

A man in Farmington, Iowa, while horribly blaspheming God, was struck with palsy, and almost immediately died.

There are in commission in the State of Virginia 68 troops of cavalry, 81 companies of light infantry, 82 companies of riflemen, and 21 companies of artillery.

Some six months since, Leonard Edwards, of Troy, lost a valuable gold watch, which he had laid upon a stand on retiring. A few days ago, he found it snugly stowed away in a rat-hole.

Mannel Pinto died at San Benito, California, on the 1st of April. He was probably the oldest man in the United States, having just passed his one hundred and twentieth birthday.

The number of lost children found and restored to their parents by means of the police telegraph will average one hundred per month in both New York and Brooklyn.

There are eighty-two Nantucketers living who are over eighty years of age, including twenty-four members of the Society of Friends, whose united ages are 2037 years and 10 months.

We thought people might wear old clothes out West; but at Chicago, last week, a most shabbily dressed man was arrested as a vagrant, and locked up, although he had about \$1500 in his pocket in cash or cash funds. The officer is to be proceeded against for false arrest.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) Gazette states that a man named Brant, a resident of Shankevillo, Somerset county, lately ate twenty-one boiled eggs at one meal, but his digestive organs were unable to do the work assigned them, and the man died a victim to his gluttony.

Recently a German, named Frederick Selby, residing in Rochester, killed himself by blowing his brains out with a pistol. A woman whom he loved, from whom he differed in religion, had pertinaciously refused to marry him. Hence the slaughter.

A writer has great faith in the efficacy of a peck of onions for ridding cows or oxen of lice. He claims to have found them an infallible remedy in his practice. They also give a tone to the stomach, and are especially valuable in hot weather, when working cattle will lie in shade at noon-time, and refuse to eat.

The draymen of Maryville, California, have resolved to do no more work on Sunday.

It is sixteen years since Professor Morse put up the first telegraph in America.

A California paper asserts that they have fire-floes there large enough to cook by.

It is estimated that over 10,000 barrels of oil are now ready for market in the oil regions of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The three street railway lines in Cincinnati, during the last seven months, the first of their existence, have carried about 1,900,000 passengers, and yielded the city a revenue of \$19,000.

The devices of rogues have no end. In Philadelphia thieves have assumed the garb of census takers, and improve the opportunity to rob the houses they visit.

A person in Mobile, Alabama, has brought a suit for damages against a shoemaker for failing to comply with a promise to have a pair of boots made at a specific time.

Twenty-seven candidates for admission to the bar at the general term of the Supreme Court of New York, in session at Auburn, were rejected in a lump, recently, because they could not pass an examination.

Some of the Canada papers complain that a large emigration is going on from Canada to our Western States. They say that more protection and encouragement are extended to the settlers in the republic, and that taxes are lighter.

A letter from a reliable source in Liberia states that a vein of mineral coal, ten miles in length, has been discovered in Bassa county. Miners are to be immediately set to work. If the coal proves plentiful and good, the discovery will be one of much importance to Liberia.

The Hamilton (C. W.) city council have at length let the contracts for the erection of a crystal palace, wherein is to be holden the Provincial Agricultural Association's exhibition for the current year. The contracts already awarded amount to \$18,056 50.

Two old residents of Upton, one of them blind, who have been neighbors and acquaintances for more than half a century, have been recently engaged in a lawsuit at Milford, about the sum of \$20, which was in dispute on a mutual account current of fifteen years. A sad example for old age to set, truly.

The old legal rule that a tenant was bound to continue to pay rent to the end of his lease, notwithstanding the premises might be destroyed by fire, has been reversed by an act of the New York Legislature, and in case of the destruction of the building, or its injury so as to be untenable, "by the elements or any other cause," without fault of the tenant, he may surrender possession.

In Dale county, S. C., a boy put his hand into what he supposed was a rabbit hole, when it was bitten by a rattlesnake. He bound his suspender tightly above the wound and started for home, but fell before reaching it. His cries brought the family, who administered whiskey, but in vain. His arm below the bandage swelled, turned black and burst, and he died two days after.

Merry-Making.

To escape trouble from noisy children—send them to your neighbor's "visiting."

The man who moved an amendment, injured his spine by the operation.

'Art Exposition—A Hinglish cockney telling 'is love to the lady 'e hadores.

To get up the "Conflict of Ages," ask two rival beauties how old they are.

A person of the masculine gender putting on female apparel, for the fun of the thing, of course only plays fair."

What is the difference between one who walks, and one who looks up a flight of stairs?—One steps up stairs, and the other stares up steps.

An old negress in Alabama, says she "don't know how old I is, but I cooked for the hands that dug up the Chatahoochee riber."

"A retainer at the bar," as the boy said when caught by a dog, just as he was about to climb on the orchard fence.

"A bad wife," says an old author, "is confusion, weakness, discomfiture and despair"—bad enough, is it not, good woman?

"Warm day, Jones, warm day," said Smith, as they met lately. "Yes, it is," said Jones: "it is some warm, if not summer."

Good dinners have a harmonizing influence. Few disputes are so large that they cannot be covered with a table-cloth.

This life's contradictions are many.—Salt water gives us fresh fish, and hot words produce a coolness.

"Mr. Conductor," asked a railroad passenger, "are you running on time to-day?" "No, sir; we are running for cash."

What is the difference between a running stream of water and a dog torn in two? The one is a *current*, and the other a *rent cur*.

Why is a bigoted ecclesiastic like a puppy? D'y'e give it up? Because he cleaves pertinaciously to his dog-ma.

A judge in Cincinnati is said to have so much real estate on his hands, that nothing short of soap and water can relieve him.

A western editor cautions his readers against kissing short women, as the habit has made him round shouldered.

A reliable swell declares that he lately danced one evening with three young ladies, the united circumference of whose dresses amounted to a hundred yards.

Three policemen and two surgeons ran a race on the first of April, to see the body of a man who was reported to have blown out his brains with a "trombone."

A cotemporary speaks of the "graceful figures of childhood." Blifkins says, that the figures at the bottom of childhood's shoe and clothing bills are not so graceful.

At no moment of difficulty does a husband, knowing his own utter helplessness, draw so closely to his wife's side for comfort and assistance, as when he wants a button sewed on his shirt-collar.

The minister who lost the thread of a discourse, has obtained a fresh skein.

The quickest way to make eyewater is to run your nose against a lamp post.

"The drift of a man's speech" may be easily ascertained when he falls into the river.

An Irish paper advertises, "Wanted an able-bodied man as a washer-woman."

"Do you understand figures, boy?" "O, yes, I am always cutting a fine one."

It is rumored that a celebrated phrenologist has been invited to examine the "head of navigation."

Why is the best article of malt liquor like the last song in a concert programme? Because it is the *fine ale*.

"Pa, aint I growing tall?" "Why, what's your height, sonny?" "Seven feet, lacking a yard." Pa fainted.

The woman who was "buried in grief" is now alive and doing well. It was a case of premature interment.

We suppose that there is quite as large an amount of *craft* upon the land as there is upon the water.

Adhesiveness is a large element of success. Genius has glue on his feet, and will take hold on a marble slab.

Why is an invalid cured by sea-bathing like a confirmed criminal? Because he is sea-cured (secured).

Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am still the same—the postman.

A Yankee says that the poet, when he alluded to the "Monumental Bust," evidently meant to imply the "Crack of Dome!"

Why is the captain of a steamboat coming into port like a tobacconist? Because he has to back her (tobacco).

A popular author exclaims, "What a pity some quadrupeds can't talk!" We are rather disposed to say, "What a pity some bipeds can!"

It is said that "Steam annihilates both Time and Space." It is a thousand pities, for our comfort in railway travelling, that its annihilating powers will sometimes extend, also, to—human beings.

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Regret.

The Florist.

No sooner has the cold withdrawn,
Than the bright elm is tufted on the lawn;
The merry sap has run up in the bowers,
And burst the windows of the buds in flowers;
With song the bosoms of the birds run o'er—
The cuckoo calls, the swallow's at the door;
And apple-trees at noon with bees alive.
Burn with the golden chorus of the hive.

LUCAS HUNT.

Requisites of Flower Culture.

It is well known that plants absorb their nutriment by the roots, and this nutriment is conveyed through the stem to the leaves, when it is subjected to a process by which a large proportion of water is discharged—the rest is submitted to the action of the atmosphere, and carbonic acid is first generated and then decomposed by the action of light. Carbon is now under the form of a nutritive material, which is conveyed back into the system of the plant for the development of all parts of the structure, and a proportion of the secreted matter is afterwards ejected from the plant. This excrementitious matter does not injure the plants of other species to any considerable degree; but it soon renders the soil unfit for the culture of plants of the same species, which will deteriorate if cultivated above three or four years in the same spot. Flowers therefore require, in order for their successful culture, not only a change of soil, but that it be refreshed with proper moisture. One great point also to be observed in rearing flowers is, not to overload them with rich or watery food, or they will abound in leaves, while the number of blossoms will be scanty. They must have plenty of light till full-blown, after which they should be carefully shaded so as to preserve their colors, and prolong the season of bloom.

The Chrysanthemum.

The chrysanthemum has of late quite divided popularity with the dahlia, because it is easily grown, blooms when there is little else to make a show, and is not easily affected by frost. These should be obtained now in pots, and if the garden is already occupied, put them in larger pots, that they may grow unchecked until the period arrives for planting them. This is generally when some of the annuals are going off and are removed; then the chrysanthemums may be turned out of their pots into the open ground, for they are handsome in foliage before they bloom. Let it be understood, if there is room to plant them, that the sooner they are in the ground the stronger they will grow; but the tops must be pinched off as they grow up every fortnight till the last week in July.

Seedling Geraniums.

The French amateur florists are remarkably successful in the production of new seedlings of some classes of flowers. For years the old scarlet geraniums have been grown, without showing any remarkable or distinct new colors, being chiefly various shades of scarlet or pink; the French, however, have within a short time past raised some quite new sorts. Among the recent sorts are the Rubens, a rosy crimson, and the Damage, an exquisite shade of salmon pink. There are also the Nemesis and Consuello; the former a delicate shade of pink, with large white centre and an immense fringe; the Consuello a rosy scarlet.

Treatment of Evergreens.

The distribution of evergreen trees and shrubs is among the most interesting operations in the formation of garden grounds and their improvement. They give at once a clothed appearance to what was bare ground; and also, by their change of position, they effect an almost entire alteration in the aspect of the place. In all cases, it is advisable that the ground should be well drained and trenched; and where poor, it should be enriched with fresh soil or manure, or both, especially when the shrubs are young and small. Light sandy soils are greatly improved by moderate additions of clayey loam or peat earth. In transplanting shrubs of considerable size, it is preferable to put the enriched soil or manure close around and in contact with the young fibres. As many roots as possible should be preserved in lifting evergreen shrubs for transplantation. When they are large, or a little above the size usually procured, they should have large balls—and it will be proper to reduce the head of the tree, as otherwise the branches will die from their inability to support their former amount of foliage.

Requisites of a perfect Dahlia.

For a perfect dahlia the general form should be that of about two-thirds of a sphere or globe. The rows of petals forming this globe should describe unbroken circles, lying over each other with evenness and regularity, and gradually diminishing until they approach the top. The petals composing each succeeding row should be spirally arranged and alternate, like the scales in a fir-cone, thereby concealing the joints, and making the circle more complete. The petals should be broad at the ends, perfectly free from notch or indentation of any kind, firm in substance, and smooth in texture. They should be bold and free, and gently cup, but never eart or quill, or show the under sides.

Flower-Garden Soils.

The operation of digging is the most efficient method of moving the soil of the flower-garden. Although tiresome as well as disagreeable to an inexperienced person, a little practice makes it comparatively easy, so that in a moderate degree it may be done with facility, even by a lady. In digging for immediate planting or sowing, pains must be taken to break the lumps, and reduce the soil to what is called a fine tilth. All stones should, of course, be carefully removed, as well as all other undesirable substances—and this can only be thoroughly done when the soil has been well pulverized.

Trapa.

Water caltrops. Aquatic plants, natives of Europe and the East Indies, with white flowers and very curious nuts, which, when cooked, resemble in taste those of the chestnut, and are equally wholesome. The rhizome should be planted, or the seeds sown, in loamy soil, at the bottom of the water in which the plant is to grow.

Helenium.

The species are generally tall-growing perennial plants, with large yellow flowers. They are increased by dividing the roots. There are two or three annual species which are quite hardy, and only require sowing in the open border. The handsomest of these is *Heicium quadridentatum*, which has bright orange-colored flowers like a rendbechia.

Tacamahac.

The Indian name for the Balsam Poplar; a species that should be cultivated in ornamental plantations for the beautiful yellowish green of its leaves, which appear very early in the spring.

Curious Matters.

The Milk Tree.

In a narrative of travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, just published, Mr. Wallace describes an extraordinary tree called the milk tree, which was one of the first wonders he saw near Para. The fruit is edible, and full of a rich and very juicy pulp; but strangest of all is the vegetable milk, which exudes in abundance when the bark is cut. It has about the consistence of thick cream, and but for a very slight peculiar taste, could scarcely be distinguished from the genuine produce of the cow. From some logs that had lain nearly a month in the yard, several notches were cut with an axe, and in a minute the rich sap was running out in great quantities. It was collected in a basin, diluted with water, strained and brought home at tea time and at breakfast next morning. The peculiar flavor of the milk seemed rather to improve the quality of the tea, and give it as good a color as rich cream; in coffee it is equally good. The milk is also used for glue, and it is said to be as durable as that used by carpenters.

An Infernal Machine.

Senor Gonzales de Candamo, owner of the railroad from Lima to Callao, received a note from an anonymous source demanding a thousand dollars, telling him he should die on a certain day, if the money was not forthcoming. Candamo, who loves money better than his life, paid no attention to the threat. On the day designated a man entered his fine house with a box under his arm, and was making his way up stairs to Senor C.'s room, when he accidentally dropped the box. An explosion followed, doing a good deal of damage to the house, but no one was injured.

Strange Discovery.

Wonders are the order of the day. In the stomach of a dead cow at Double Springs, Kentucky, were found eighty-two balls of hair, varying in size from four to ten inches. They were almost round, hard, and perfectly compact. For a number of years past, during the hog slaughtering season, the hair had been purchased and spread on the ground to dry. Where this hair was spread last season, the grass grew up in the spring. The cow, in eating the grass, must have swallowed the hair, forming the various balls.

A Dog with a wooden Leg.

Mr. Robert Howard, landlord of the Railway Inn, near the Droyliden Railway Station, England, has in his possession a Scotch terrier with a wooden leg, which runs about with scarcely a perceptible limp. The dog had its right forefoot amputated by an express train some time ago, and a veterinary surgeon from Manchester, being informed that it was a favorite pet, not only dressed its wounds, but shortly afterwards supplied it with an artificial limb, of which it appears somewhat proud.

An unwelcome Tenant.

A man named Job Sneath, who lives near Fostoria, Pa., while harvesting one day, lately, was taken suddenly ill, and during the evening vomited up a live lizard over four inches in length. He has no idea when and in what manner it got into his stomach, but he has been in bad health for several months. Similar instances have been recorded before of such occurrences, which have proved fatal, or have been attended with protracted sickness and suffering.

Herculeans above Ground.

Five ancient cities, deserted and forgotten, have been discovered in the Great Desert, beyond the river Jordan. A report made to the Royal Asiatic Society, by Mr. Graham, an Englishman lately returned from travels in the East, gives the particulars of the discovery.—“They were as perfect as if the inhabitants had just left them—the houses retaining the massive stone doors, which are a characteristic of the architecture of that region. One of the cities is remarkable for a large building like a castle, built of white stone, beautifully cut. Further eastward other places were found where every stone had inscriptions in an unknown character, bearing some apparent likeness to the Greek alphabet, but probably referable to the Hamyaritic alphabet, formerly in use in Southern Arabia.”

A wonderful Ape.

A vigorous specimen of the ape family called cynocephalus, or dog-headed, has been presented to the zoological gardens at Menzies by a skipper. The animal is said to be prodigiously strong, and equally savage. He made desperate efforts to seize some of the sailors, to whom he had a dislike, and a very strong iron chain was necessary to restrain him. They were even obliged to saw off some of his canine teeth. His appearance is very odd, the head being exceedingly long, the muzzle occupying two-thirds of the whole, the eyelids flesh-colored, the limbs elongated and slender, and the tail the same dimensions as the body. He is beginning to behave himself respectably now, but at first he was extremely fierce and sulky.

An old Umbrella.

The Hartford Courant says:—An umbrella, at least fifty years old, in perfect repair, and worth a dozen of our modern umbrellas, was left in our office some time ago by a gentleman who inherited it from his sister, who carried it for fifty years, and dying at the age of eighty-two, left it as an heir-loom to her brother. The old gentleman, forgetting that he had been in the counting-room, searched everywhere that he could think of for his lost relic in vain. He was delighted the other day on dropping in to look over the exchanges, to see his old friend, the umbrella, quietly awaiting him.

Natural Wonder.

A beautiful limestone cave, embracing a number of fine chambers, glittering with stalactites, has been discovered near the town of Placer, in El Dorado county, California. One chamber is one hundred feet long by thirty feet wide. At one end there is a magnificent pulpit in the gothic style. It is completed with the most beautiful drapery of alabaster striae of all colors, varying from white to pink-red, all overhanging the beholder. Immediately under the pulpit there is a beautiful lake of water. Another chamber, still more splendid, measures two hundred by one hundred feet.

Curious Circumstance.

Recently, a bird belonging to a lady of Buffalo, as it was flying around the room, happened to pick up a hair, and flying with it to its cage, commenced some evolutions with it, as though it were about laying the foundation of a nest. By-and-by the hair became entangled in its legs, and flying around the cage, it got over the perch and then around its neck. The lady, after some time observing that the usually musical little pet was silent, went to the cage, and there found the little warbler actually suspended by the neck from its perch, and almost in the agonies of death.

Remarkable Accident.

One of the most terrible accidents that has ever happened through the agency of crinoline occurred, lately, in one of the English ports on board the Royal Albert, a vessel of the British navy. One afternoon, while the decks were thronged with visitors, the dress of a lady, in passing one of the signal guns, caught the percussion-hammer, and brought it over upon the face. The gun, which was loaded with blank cartridge, went off, and one of the crew, who unfortunately was either standing in front of the gun, or had been working about it, had his arm blown off close to the shoulder. The sad event caused much consternation as well as regret among the visitors, and the lady who had unwittingly been its cause fainted.

Singular Death.

Mrs. Caroline E. Capen, of Stoughton, died from a very singular cause, recently. She had spent the evening at her sister's house, about three-quarters of a mile from her own residence, and started for home alone, declining to trouble any one to go with her. After nearly reaching home, a dog suddenly sprang up close to her, barking furiously, at which she was very much frightened, causing a rupture and sudden hemorrhage, accompanied by a violent coughing, and after proceeding a few steps she sank down exhausted. Some one passing discovered her, and she was carried home, where about two hours after she died. She was a healthy woman, aged about twenty-two years.

Eccentric Will.

In a will drawn up by the late Count Stephen Szechenyi, in 1833, is the following passage:—"I wish my body, if possible, to be taken to England, in a country in which I have learned so much, in order that it may there be dissected. My reason for wishing this is, that my example may tend to diminish the dislike which is felt by the English to the dissection of the bodies of their relatives." In a will drawn up in 1841, Szechenyi expresses a hope that if ever a Walhalla should be constructed in Hungary, its founders will give his remains a place in it, as a reward "for his good intentions" toward the land which gave him birth.

A natural Curiosity.

In Greene county, Virginia, there is a remarkable natural curiosity, known as the "Tidal Spring." The water issues out of the ground in a bold stream sufficiently strong to turn a small grist-mill, and it continues to flow for fifteen or twenty minutes, when the water ceases to run, and in two minutes' time not a solitary drop of water is visible. In the course of an hour or two the water commences flowing again, and flows twenty or thirty minutes, when it again ceases. In wet weather it flows every hour, and in dry weather it flows about seven or eight times every twenty-four hours.

A Father's Legacy in 1546.

In the will of Robert Dunkinfield, of Dunkinfield, dated March 23, 1546, is the following passage:—"I give unto William Dunkinfield, my son and heir, my great two-edged sword and my less two-edged sword, which I do wear myself, with my great new buckler, and my short arming sword, with my dagger which is garnished with silver, and also my battle-axe, with all other harness belonging to my body; and I will that my executors shall deliver all to him at such time as he shall be able to have the governance of the same himself."

A rare Curiosity.

A specimen of the aerolite stones which fell in Summit county, Ohio, recently, has been exhibited at Pittsburg. It is the largest one that fell, and is almost indescribable as to shape, being so irregular; but we should call it a quintessence. Its weight is one hundred and three pounds. It contains a considerable quantity of sulphurates of iron and some nickel. Very many of these stones fell during the said shower, yet no one was injured. The one of which we are writing was seen to fall, but so buried itself that it was with considerable difficulty found. We presume it will be taken to the Smithsonian, or some other scientific institute. A professor of Yale is making such examination of these stones as he thinks will enable him to tell whence they fell.

A Wonder.

Thomas Hall, a linen-weaver in Ireland, has finished a shirt entirely in the loom. It is woven throughout without seams, and very accurately and neatly gathered at the neck, shoulders and wrists. The neck and wristbands are doubled and stitched, there is a regular selvage on each side of the breast, and where stitching ordinarily is, so it is in this shirt. In short, it is as perfectly finished as if made by an expert needlewoman. This shirt has been exhibited to several persons in the linen trade, who are completely satisfied that it is actually the production of the loom, without any assistance of the needle.

Mammoth Cave in California.

A letter dated Negro Hill, California, on the 16th ult., and published in the Sacramento Standard, explains in detail the discovery of a mammoth cave in Eldorado county. While a party of men were excavating for a lime kiln, they broke through into a cave of immense size: Mayor Swan, of Sacramento, subsequently explored it for two hours, and visited several large rooms of several hundred feet in length, by nearly as many broad, until he was brought to a halt by a lake, the extent of which is as yet unknown. The floor, as well as stalactites, are all of a beautiful crystallized white marble.

Desperate Bet.

A young man, who works in the coal mines of Gill, near Charleot, lately made a bet of a few glasses of beer, that he would lie down on the railway and let a train pass over him. He performed his mad freak, placing himself lengthways in the middle of the line between the rails, making himself as small as possible. He won his bet, but at the expense of a severe burn on the back of his neck, from a piece of lighted coke falling on him.

Singular Shower.

Recently a remarkable shower of frogs took place at or near Port Jervis. At Troy, lately, during a rain-storm, there was a shower of stones, averaging from about half the size of a hen's egg to the size of a small bird's egg. Seven picked up promiscuously weighed an ounce and a half. Every stone had the smoothness and polish peculiar to water-worn pebbles; they were supposed to be Lake Superior agates.

A Sneezing Fit.

Dr. Mosler, of Giesen, relates the case of a girl, who, suffering from an affection of the ear consequent upon an attack of typhoid fever, was suddenly seized with a sneezing which lasted for eighty hours. Reckoning ten sneezes per minute, he makes out that the girl must have sneezed 48,000 times.

The Housewife.

Scalloped Tomatoes.

Take fine large tomatoes, perfectly ripe; scald them to loosen the skins, and then peel; cover the bottom of a deep dish thickly with grated bread-crumbs, adding a few bits of fresh butter; then put in a layer of tomatoes seasoned slightly with a little salt and Cayenne pepper and some powdered mace or nutmeg; cover them with another layer of bread-crumbs and butter, then another layer of seasoned tomatoes, and proceed thus till the dish is full, finishing at the top with bread-crumbs; set the dish into a moderate oven, and bake it near three hours. Tomatoes require long cooking, otherwise they will have a raw taste, that to most persons is unpleasant.

Onion Oustard.

Peel and slice some mild onions (ten or twelve, in proportion to their size), and fry them in fresh butter, draining them well when you take them up; then mince them as fine as possible; beat four eggs very light, and stir them gradually into a pint of milk, in turn with the minced onions; season the whole with plenty of grated nutmeg, and stir it very hard; then put it into a deep white dish, and bake it about a quarter of an hour. Send it to table as a side-dish, to be eaten with meat or poultry. It is a French preparation of onions, and will be found very fine.

To stew Carrots.

Half boil the carrots, then scrape them nicely, and cut them into thick slices; put them into a stewpan, with as much milk as will barely cover them, a very little salt and pepper, and a sprig or two of chopped parsley; simmer them till they are perfectly tender, but not broken; when nearly done, add a piece of fresh butter rolled in flour. Send them to table hot. Carrots require long cooking.
● Parsnips and salsify may be stewed in the above manner, substituting a little chopped celery for the parsley.

Boston Gingerbread.

Three cupful of flour, one cupful of molasses, two eggs, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two tablespoonful of ginger, one of cinnamon, and milk enough to make it of the right consistency to roll out. Rub a piece of butter about the size of a hen's egg into the flour, and add the other ingredients; roll in thin sheets, and rub over with molasses and water before putting in the oven; bake with a moderate heat.

Lemon Tartlets.

The juice of two lemons and the rinds grated; clean the grater with bread only, using sufficient crumbs to take off all the lemon-peel; beat together with two eggs, half a pound of loaf-sugar, and quarter of a pound of butter. This is sufficient for twelve tartlets, and will be found very excellent.

Cinnamon Biscuits.

Half a pound of dry flour, one pound of lump sugar finely sifted, one pound of butter, powdered cinnamon to taste; the whole to be mixed with a glass of brandy or rum, then rolled very thin, and baked in a quick oven.

Blacking for Stoves.

Mix the lustrer with the white of an egg; have your stove cold, apply with a brush, rub till perfectly dry, and you will have a lustre nearly equal to that of a new stove.

Preparation for Yellow Pickles.

Two ounces of red pepper, a head of garlic, half a pound of bruised mustard-seed, one pound of mustard, half an ounce of turmeric, a handful of allspice, cloves and mace, one pound of green ginger scraped clean; pour on a gallon of boiling vinegar; cover close, and let it steep. Prepare whatever vegetables you choose by pouring on hot salt and water, and letting them stand three days; add a lump of alum, wash clean, and put on the preparation. The mixture should stand eight or ten days.

Pickling Hams.

To each ham put one pound of bay-salt, two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of black pepper, and half a pound of common salt. Mix the above ingredients well together, and rub upon the ham; let it lie four days and turn it every day, then add a pound and a half of treacle; let it remain in the above pickle for a month, and rub and turn it every day. Put it into a water a day before it is cooked, and boil three hours.

Valueables.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt.—If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.—A hot above held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.—A small piece of glue dissolved in skim milk and water will restore old crape.—Ribbons should be washed in cold suds and not rinsed.—Scotch snuff put in holes where crickets come out will destroy them.

Burnett's Cocaine.

This article, manufactured solely by that enterprising firm, Messrs. Burnett & Co., of Boston, is the best and most celebrated article for the hair that has ever been introduced, and is recommended by physicians throughout the whole country. This concern use nothing but the purest articles in their manufactures, which have a high reputation wherever known and introduced.

Grape Vines.

Keep the soil light around your grape vines. If the earth is dry, irrigate often with soap-suds, and mulch carefully with straw or leaves. The "Isabella" and "Carawba" always succeed admirably under this treatment. The grape is a valuable fruit, and should be cultivated largely by every one.

A Gargle for Sore Throat.

Half a pint of rose-leaf tea, a wineglassful of good vinegar, honey enough to sweeten it, and a very little Cayenne pepper, all well mixed together, and simmered in a close vessel; gargle the throat with a little of it at bedtime, or oftener, if the throat is very sore.

To remove Marks of Rain from a Mantle.

Take a damp cloth, and damp the place marked with the rain; then take a hot iron and iron the mantle all over, and the marks will be removed.

Lemon Cheesecakes.

The rind of a large lemon; squeeze half of the juice, three eggs, half a pound of lump-sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, to be melted.

The old Man's Secret.

An aged clergyman, who had known not one day's illness, was asked his secret. "Dry feet and early rising," was his reply; "these are my only two precautions."

Stewed Spinach.

Pick the spinach very clean, and wash it through two or three waters; then drain it, and put it into a saucepan, with only the water that remains about it after the washing; add a very little salt and pepper, and let it stew for twenty minutes, or till it is quite tender, turning it often, and pressing it down with a broad wooden spoon or flat ladle; when done, drain it through a sieve, pressing out all the moisture, till you get it as dry as you can; then put it on a flat dish, and chop or mince it well; set it again over the fire; add to it some bits of butter dredged with flour and some beaten yolk of egg; let it simmer five minutes or more, and when it comes to a boil take it off; have ready some thin slices of buttered toast cut into triangular or three cornered pieces, without any crust; lay them in regular order round a flat dish, and heap the spinach evenly upon them, smoothing the surface with the back of a spoon, and scoring it across in diamonds.

A choice Pudding.

Make a crust as for a fruit-pudding, roll it out to fourteen or fifteen inches in length, and eight or nine in width; spread with raspberry jam, or any other preserve of a similar kind, and roll it up in the manner of a colored eel. Wrap a cloth round it two or three times, and tie it tight at each end. Two hours and a quarter will boil it.

A good cheap Cake.

A pound and a half of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of raisins, a quarter of a pound of sugar, one egg, a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and half a pint of milk—the milk to be made warm, and the soda dissolved in it. Mix all well together, and bake in a slow oven.

Puffs for Tea or Breakfast.

One pint of cold boiled milk, one pint of home-made yeast, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, and five eggs; to be mixed into a stiff paste, or rather batter, which must be put into the baking-tins to rise, and, without taking out, be baked in the usual manner.

Dessert Biscuits.

Three-quarters of a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of loaf-sugar, the peel of a lemon grated, half a teaspoonful of cream, two eggs, leaving out the whites; roll them out thin, cut them in whatever shape you think proper, and bake them in a quick oven.

French Mustard.

One ounce of mustard and two pinches of salt are mixed in a large wineglassful of boiling water, and allowed to stand twenty-four hours. Then pound in a mortar one clove of garlic, a small handful of tarragon, another of garden cress, and add to the mustard, putting vinegar according to taste.

Rice Cheesecakes, equal to Lemon.

A quarter of a pound of butter, two ounces of ground rice, boiled and beaten; mix well with sifted sugar to taste. When quite cool, add the rind and juice of a lemon, and two eggs well beaten. This will keep a month in a cool place.

Nice Pudding.

Five eggs well beaten, half a pound of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of raisins chopped, and half a pound of sugar. Boil three hours in a mould.

Stewed Peas.

Take young, tender green peas, and put into a stewpan with sufficient fresh butter to keep them from burning, but no water; season them with a little black pepper and a very little salt; set them over a moderate fire, and stir them about till the butter is well mixed through them; let them simmer till quite soft and slightly broken, taking off the lid occasionally, and give them a stir up from the bottom; if you find them becoming too dry, add some more butter; when done, drain off what superfluous butter may be about the peas, and send them to table hot. They will be found excellent. To the taste of many persons they will be improved by a lump or two of loaf-sugar put in with the butter, and also by a few sprigs of mint, to be removed before the peas go to table. Lima beans may be stewed in butter, as above; also, asparagus tops cut off from the white stalk.

Horse Radish.

Perhaps no vegetable so really useful is treated with so much neglect as the horse radish. Scraped into shreds or grated fine and soaked in vinegar, it becomes an excellent condiment for meat and fish; it has medicinal uses also, in cases of dropsy, scurvy, and rheumatism. It stimulates digestion, exciting the glands into action, and warms up the blood in a healthful manner. Aside from all domestic uses, it is worth raising for market.

To clean Cane Chair Bottoms.

Turn up the chair bottom, and wash well, so that it may become completely soaked. If very dirty, use soap. A slight washing of the upper part with a sponge, or flannel and water, will suffice. Let the chairs dry in the open air, if possible, or in a place where there is a thorough draught, and they will become as tight and firm as when new, provided they be not broken.

Tough Meat.

Those whose teeth are not strong enough to masticate hard beef should cut their steaks, the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub over them a small quantity of soda, wash off next morning, cut it into suitable thickness, and cook according to fancy. The same process will answer for any description of tough meat.

Transparent Paper.

Paper can be made as transparent as glass, and capable of being substituted for it for many purposes, by spreading over it with a feather a very thin layer of resin dissolved in spirits of wine. Fine thin post paper is best, and the mixture must be applied on both sides.

To clean Looking-Glasses.

Remove the fly-stains and other soils with a damp rag, then polish with a soft cloth and powder blue. The glass of picture-frames may be cleaned in the same manner. Be careful not to rub the gilding on the frames with your damp rag.

Milk of Roses.

Sweet almonds, two ounces; rosewater, one pint; white wax, white Windsor soap, and oil of almonds, of each one and a half drachms; spirits of wine, three ounces. Mix, and add oil of lavender, otto of roses, etc., to perfume.

Cream Pie.

Half a pound of butter, four eggs, sugar, salt and nutmeg to your taste, and two tablespoonful of arrowroot wet; pour on it a quart of boiling milk, and stir the whole together. To be baked in deep dishes.

Editor's Table.

MATURIN M. BALLOU, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE AGE OF MACHINERY.

We doubt if this age differs from all the other ages in any one particular so much as in being the age of machinery. In the past civilization, much as they accomplished, excelling us in many particulars, machinery did not come into general use, or it was of the simplest character. At the highest point of Egyptian civilization wheat was ground by women in a hand mill made of two stones; or, at best, by larger stones turned by oxen. The fine linen of Egypt was spun from a hand distaff, and wove in a loom of the simplest description. Thousands of men were employed in works which would now be done almost entirely by machinery. Now, machinery does a large proportion of all our work, and is every day coming into wider use. Machines make almost everything, and machines make machines. If we travel, the steam engine propels us. Our food is prepared by complex machinery. Our clothing is spun, woven, and sewed by machines. Machines knit our stockings, and do the largest part of the work in making our shoes. The pin that fastens our garments is completely made, headed, pointed, and polished, by a series of machines. The hook and eye are made from the reel of wire by a machine which seems to possess human intelligence. Unless our readers are very considerate, they scarcely know how much they are indebted to machinery. The paper you hold in your hand has come through a long series of machinery. It has passed through the cotton-gin—a very simple, but most important invention; few have done more for modern civilization. It has been squeezed in the cotton press. It has been carded, spun, woven, worn to rags; then washed, picked in pieces, bleached, ground to pulp, squeezed through rollers, and finally come out an endless sheet of white paper. The linen and hempen portions have passed through their peculiar processes. Then come type-making machines, and printing machines, and with some little brain labor, which cannot yet be done by machinery.

THAT'S THE WAY.—A storekeeper on Union Bar, Fraser River, was fined by Judge Bigbie £100, or in default of payment, to six months' imprisonment, for selling liquor to Indians.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

A letter from a gentleman now resident in Paris says: "There seems to be a great disposition in the French to visit England at present, and a greater number than usual of English are coming over to France. This interchange of visits and the intimacies which spring out of them, are tending to remove prejudices which are the growth of our mutual ignorance of each other. A few weeks since a wholesale dealer of Paris applied to me for an introduction or two in England, whither he was going for the first time, and on his return he called to express to me the satisfaction he had experienced. In the course of our conversation he remarked that he had found the greatest prejudice against Frenchmen among those persons who had never been in France, and that, on the contrary, he invariably experienced the greatest civility from those Englishmen who had travelled in his native country. I met another person, a few days ago, who had returned from England. He had been quite notorious among his acquaintance for his hostile feeling towards Englishmen, and for being in favor of going to war with them. On his return, on being asked whether he retained his former opinions, he replied, 'No; I have so completely changed my views about England and the English, that I hardly dare confess my present feelings to my friends.' Let us only have a few years of the operation of the new treaty, and the old feelings between the two countries will, like this individual's, be entirely changed."

COMPARATIVE.—An exchange says, the most dignified, glorious and lovely work of nature is woman, the next is man, then Berkshire pigs.

PROGRESSIVE.—The latest imported Yankeeism, says Punch, is, that a Yankee no longer marries a young critter now, he "annexes" her.

SHEET MUSIC.—Bound in neat and cheap style at this office and returned in one week.

AN HONORABLE PEDIGREE.—Printers are probably descendants of the Incas.

SLEEP.—The man who was lost in slumber, found his way out on a night mare.

A SINGULAR CASE.

France, of all the countries in the world, is that in which the most singular suicides occur, and to the long list of eccentric self-murderers which it has furnished, we must now add another of a very singular complexion. A Mrs. C— has been living for ten years in a petty little house on the road from Paris to Sevres. She kept but one old female servant, rarely went out, and was continually occupied in reading and writing. This old lady—she was about sixty-four years old—said she was engaged in literary labors, was a gay and cheerful person, and no one suspected her of entertaining suicidal ideas. Notwithstanding this a commissary of police was summoned one fine morning recently to verify the fact that she had hung herself in her bedroom. The public functionary found on a table in her room the following curious letter, endorsed "My Last Will :—"

"I am disgusted with life, and am resolved to make an end of myself, as the proverb says, 'no sooner taken than hung,' that is to say that I shall immediately execute the resolve I have just taken. I shall not falsify this proverb, which is an allusion, and which owes its origin to the tragic end of three members of parliament—Brisson, Larcher and Tardif—who, in the days of the League, were arrested at 9 o'clock, by order of the Sixteen, confessed at 10 and hung at 11, on the 16th of November, 1691. I must confess, moreover, that I have always had a great predilection for folks that have been hanged. In the first case of my library is a manuscript work composed by myself. It is a history of all the celebrated persons who have been hanged. I should also avow that the idea of hanging myself never occurred to me; only I began to be terribly weary of losing my taste for everything, even for reading, my favorite recreation. Suddenly the idea of hanging occurred to me, and I only snatch time to write this letter and then finish my existence. I desire that the rope which shall serve my purpose shall be divided among the neighbors of the two houses adjoining mine; that all my property shall be turned into cash; that from the sum it yields, a yearly pension of a thousand francs shall be paid to my old servant, and that the rest of my inheritance shall be invested in such a way as to be divided into ten equal parts, to be distributed to the first ten poor families of which a member, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister, shall be hanged, from and after my decease. The functionary, mayor, commissary of police, or other higher official agent who shall verify my suicide is charged with the execution of the contents of

this letter, which I declare to be my sole and valid testament."

Unfortunately for the families of the prospective victims of the rope, the old lady only possessed a life-rent, which expired completely with her.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—In nearly all of the so-called "bitters" which are offered to the public, there is one most deleterious ingredient, viz.—spirituous liquors; indeed, it forms their usual basis. Now it is a well-known fact in medical treatment, that all such articles, though they may produce a momentary tonic effect, yet there is sure to follow a reaction as debilitating as the first effect is bracing. This is not the case with the celebrated Oxygenated Bitters, which do not contain one drop of spirituous liquors, but are compounded upon pure scientific and chemical principles. The success of these bitters in all cases of dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general debility of the system, and like weaknesses, has won for them an enviable reputation, until they are becoming throughout this country a household necessity. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, are the manufacturers, but the bitters are sold everywhere, in town or country.

PHYSICIANS IN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.—In the Austrian empire there is one physician to each thousand of the inhabitants. In France there is only one medical man for each two thousand of the inhabitants.

PROFITABLE.—The fund of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, amounts to \$650,000, and the interest annually derived is \$38,325. The expenditures amount to about \$33,000, including \$9000 for salaries, \$9000 for publications, etc.

A TRUISM.—One of the old writers says, "A fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer; but a wise man cannot ask more questions than he will find a fool ready to answer."

AHEM !—Women are a great deal like French watches—very pretty to look at, but very difficult to regulate when they once take to going wrong.

SIGNIFICANT.—The Russian government has contracted for an enormous supply of shot and shell, for whose especial benefit, who knows?

CHURCHES.—The city of Cincinnati, Ohio, contains over one hundred churches.

It is so.—War is murder set to music!

REMARKABLE CAREER.

The Newcastle Chronicle traces the remarkable career of the Rev. Blythe Hurst, incumbent of Collierly, near Lanchester. This clergyman was born at Winlaton, in 1804, his father being a smith. At seven years of age he was taken from school and was sent to make small nails at the smith's shop. To the age of fifteen he attended a Sunday school, and in the meantime commenced to learn the business of a patten-ring maker. About the time he was fifteen, Mr. Hurst was led to think seriously about religion, and joined a dissenting body. He became a local preacher, and devoted all his leisure to mental improvement. He married early and had to provide for a family; but contrived to purchase the necessary books to gain a knowledge of the French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic languages. While at work he used to write upon his "flame stone" (the stone suspended before a smith's fire to protect the eyes of the workman) the conjugation of the verbs in whatever language he was studying, and in the evenings he wrote his exercises and translated them. In the beginning of 1840 Mr. Hurst, being then an effective local preacher among the New Connection Methodists, replied in a pamphlet to some lectures delivered by one of the disciples of Mr. Robert Owen; and this work was brought under the notice of Dr. Maltby, the then Bishop of Durham, who at once wrote that, "although it might be written by a common man, it was the production of no common mind." The bishop interested himself in the case, advised Mr. Hurst as to his course of reading, and supplied the means of following out this recommendation. A feud in the New Connexion Church at Winlaton had induced Mr. Hurst and others, to leave, and to become members of the Church of England; and, in 1841, the "learned blacksmith" was ordained to the curacy of Garrigill, near Alston. He was subsequently appointed to the living at Sealey, near Hexham; and since then to that of Collierly, near Lanchester, which he now holds. Mr. Hurst's preaching is said to be of a very high order; and, in a course of lectures which he has delivered in Newcastle, he displayed great information upon the Sinaïtic inscriptions and on Egyptian hieroglyphics.

AGRICULTURAL.—Hon. George S. Hillard, of this city, will deliver the annual address before the Barnstable Co. Agricultural Society in October.

CLERICAL.—The number of American clergymen is not far from thirty thousand.

THE SCHAMYL FAMILY.

A letter from Moscow, gives the following details respecting the family of Schamyl: "The Iman Schamyl has two wives, Zeidote and Chouanate. The first is about thirty years old; she is not handsome, but is very well educated, and exercises great influence over her husband, who consulted her on his most important affairs previous to his surrender to the Russians. The following fact affords proof of her influence over Schamyl: The Iman wished to marry his daughters, Naphisate and Fatimate, by a former wife, to two of the most influential Naibs in Circassia. Schamyl, at his wife's desire, changed his decision and married his daughters to two of his wife's brothers. This circumstance produced a very bad effect on the mountaineers. The Naibs resolved to revenge themselves, and they did so on the first opportunity, when he was finally attacked by the Russians. Schamyl's second wife is handsome; she idolizes her husband, and concentrates her entire affection between him and her daughter Sophiate. Chuate looks on Zeidote as a dangerous rival, and uses all her efforts to compete with her in dress. The wife of Kazi-Magoma, Schamyl's eldest son, is extremely beautiful. The wife of Schamyl's second son, who holds a commission in a Russian lancer regiment, is likewise extremely handsome. Schamyl's daughter Fatimate, who is married to the brother of Zeidote, is but fifteen years of age, and her husband seventeen. Schamyl has likewise three younger daughters, Majeonate, Bachon-Mossedon, and Sophiste. The first is extremely beautiful, but club-footed, which causes her father great pain, as he is devotedly attached to his family. The ladies of Kalonga, where the celebrated prisoner resides, visit his wives and daughters. When Schamyl is present at these visits the Circassian ladies cover their faces with their veils. A Russian lady asked Schamyl to permit the likenesses of his family to be taken, to which he consented on condition that their portraits should be taken by a lady. This condition was complied with, and the likenesses were executed."

THE JAPANESE CAPITAL.—The city of Yedo, the capital of Japan, is said to be, without exception, the largest city in the world. It contains 1,501,000 dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 inhabitants.

AT A DISCOUNT.—A thousand dollar carriage, made thirty years ago at Middletown, Ct., for General Jackson to ride in, has recently been sold for sixteen dollars and fifty cents.

WHAT JOHN CHINAMAN EATS.

If ever the "Central Flower Land" is thrown open to the world, and travellers pour in to study its scenery and manners, the first thing to be done will be to establish English and American hotels there—for it is very evident that John Chinaman "can't keep a hotel," at least cannot cater for European or Yankee palates. Just think of what the "critter" lives upon. The Chinaman long since found out that he could not afford to waste anything, and so conquered his repugnances and acquired a taste for many products of Nature that we rigidly exclude from our tables. The popular classes first attacked provisions disdained by the rich; from them, the children of necessity, these articles crept into use among the upper classes, and finally were generally adopted.

In Europe, the flesh of the dog is considered as the worst of all meats; in fact, is proscribed as utterly inadmissible. Now the Chinese have decided otherwise; they fatten dogs that are growing old and eat them, and the butchers' stalls are as regularly provided with dog's meat as with any other kind. The farmers, in fact, breed a species of dog adapted to fattening, which they call "butcher's dogs;" it is a kind of wolf-dog, with erect ears, and distinguished from others by having the tongue, palate and whole interior of the throat black.

It has been asserted that in certain of our eating-houses cats sometimes do duty on the bill of fare as rabbits; but the Chinese make no mystery of what they cook and eat. They regard cat's meat as excellent, and at the provision stores you see enormous cats hanging up with their heads and tails on. On all the farms you meet with these animals chained up for the purpose of fattening with refuse rice which would otherwise be lost; they are huge creatures, and the inactivity in which they are kept enables them to take on flesh readily.

The rat, too, occupies an important place in the Chinese housekeeper's list of delicacies. They eat it fresh or salt, salted rats being specially destined for consumption on board of the junks. The farmers have establishments where they raise rats as we do pigeons, for the market. In favorite corners of their ratteries—we must coin a word—they place bottles with wide necks mortared into the masonry. There rats make their nests, and from time to time the enterprising proprietor visits them and takes away the young, just as we collect squabs in a dove-cote.

We think we have said enough, however, to justify our premises, and to show that John Chinaman can't keep a hotel to our taste. The distance between a Chinese restaurant and the table

d'hôte of the Revere or Tremont House, is more than the circumference of the globe, it is immeasurable. Yet the poor fellows are not to be blamed for their tastes—their teeming millions make it a necessity to live on what we should reject with abhorrence. And supposing the Chinese immigrants to adhere to their tastes in this country, it is quite easy to see that nothing is to prevent their becoming rich here; their living must cost an inconsiderable figure.

THE BELLS AND THE WIDOW.

Jean Raulin, a monk of Cluny, in the 15th century, relates the following story to show that church bells say whatever you wish. A widow asked her curate if he thought it would be well for her to marry again. She said she was without means of support, and had an excellent servant who was well skilled in her late husband's profession.

"Marry him," said the priest.

"But what if he should become my master?"

"Don't marry him," said the curate.

"But how can I support the weight of business left on my hands by the poor dear departed?"

"Marry him, then."

"But suppose my servant is only thinking of getting possession of my goods to waste them?"

"Then don't marry him."

As the woman persisted, he advised her to listen to the bells, and do what they counselled. She obeyed, and heard the tongues of bronze ring out, "Marry your servant! marry your servant!"

She married him, accordingly, was plundered and beaten, and went to the curate with the story of her woes, and a complaint against the bells. The priest told her she had not heard what they said, and ordering them to be rung again for her, she heard them say very distinctly, "Don't marry him! don't marry him!"

How many of us distort the advice we receive into a sanction of our wishes, no matter how plainly and decidedly it condemns us.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.—Why is a man who carries a watch invariably behind in his appointments? Because he's always behind his time.

PRESCRIPTION.—Sawdust pills are said to be an excellent remedy for the dyspepsia, if taken in a woodhouse.

JESTING.—A witty man can make a jest; a wise man can take one.

GRATITUDE.—Warm in those who expect a bounty.

ANECDOTE OF POWERS.

Several years ago, and before Powers became known as a sculptor, an actor called Drake—Alick Drake—had his headquarters at Cincinnati. He was a great favorite with the citizens, but particularly in the song of "Love and Sausages," which they compelled him to sing nightly, three or four times. Powers, who was at the time employed in some mechanical capacity about the theatre, took it into his head to make a waxen counterfeit of Drake, in his character of "Love and Sausages," which he did; and to test its correctness, he adopted a ruse with the audience. The curtain went up—Drake came out and sang his song as usual, retired, and was, as usual, encored. The shouting continued until the curtain was re-hoisted, when there stood Drake in the middle of the stage, hat in hand, in the act of bowing, as he had always done. But the audience were surprised to find that he still continued in the same position, and made no attempt to sing. Shouting and vociferations commenced, but no sign of life from Drake, and in the midst of applause, groans and hisses, the curtain descended. "What can be the matter with Drake?" inquired the audience. "He's struck dumb," says one. "He's paralyzed," cried another. The shouts of "encore!" commenced, and once more the curtain arose—the actor was found bowing, as before, but this time he sung "Love and Sausages" better than he had ever done in his life. His previous conduct was still unexplained, and loud shouts and applause called for an encore. After the noise had continued for some time, the curtain slowly arose, disclosing to an astonished audience two Drakes upon the stage! Both stood in the same position, both wore the same dress, both had the same figure, the same features and the same identical look, with which Drake was in the habit of commencing his "Love and Sausages." After the audience had sufficiently signified their surprise, Drake at length moved, and explained the circumstances. Had the ruse been repeated, bets could have been had to any amount that no one in the front of the theatre could distinguish the real Drake from his counterfeit presentment.

PARIS AND NEW YORK.—The population of the capital of France does not much if any exceed that of New York city.

"MUSIC OF THE SPHERES."—This celebrated music, we believe, has never been arranged for the piano.

IRON ORE.—Is found very abundant in Liberia.

SELF-PORTRAITURE.

Very few plain ladies are aware of their plainness, and of these few, it is rare that one admits it. Perhaps no lady was ever better reconciled to positive ugliness in her own person than the Duchess of Orleans, the mother of the Regent d'Orleans, who governed France during the minority of Louis XV. Thus she speaks of her own appearance and manners: "From my earliest years I was aware how ordinary my appearance was, and did not like that people should look at me attentively. I never paid any attention to dress, because diamonds and dress were sure to attract attention. On great days my husband used to make me rouge, which I did greatly against my will, as I hate everything that incommodes me. One day I made the Countess Soissons laugh heartily. She asked me why I never turned my head whenever I passed before the mirror—everybody else did. I answered, because I had too much self-love to bear the sight of my own ugliness! I must have been very ugly in my youth. I had no sort of features; with little twinkling eyes, a short snub nose, and long thick lips, the whole of my physiognomy was far from attractive. My face was large, with fat cheeks, and my figure was short and stumpy; in short, I was a very homely sort of person. Except for the goodness of my disposition, no one would have endured me. It was impossible to discover anything like intelligence in my eyes, except with a microscope. Perhaps there was not on the face of the earth such another pair of ugly hands as mine. The king often told me so, and set me laughing about it; for as I was quite sure of being very ugly, I made up my mind to be always the first to laugh at it. This succeeded very well, though I must confess it furnished me with a good stock of materials for laughter."

"MERRY," INDEED.—In Great Britain, statistics show us that there are only 103,839 persons whose income is over \$750 a year, while the number of paupers is officially set down at over fifteen hundred thousand. "Merry England!"

MILITARY.—Napoleon, during his military career fought sixty battles. Cæsar fought only fifty.

LOVE.—Women often fancy themselves to be in love when they are not. The love of men is far more keen-eyed.

NOW-A-DAYS.—The commonest mode of dying for love, is turning red hair into black.

SUGAR.

Until a comparatively modern epoch, sugar was neither considered a luxury nor a necessary of life. It is a question whether it was known to the ancients; but Salmarius in his exertations upon Pliny, and Matthioli on Dioscorides, lead us to believe that it was so, and, indeed, the former assures us that the Arabs have used the art of making sugar, as we now have it, for nearly a thousand years. In the Bible, allusions are made to "the sweet cane which came from a far country;" but the cane was not cultivated, and the saccharine matter was allowed to ooze out of the cane itself, and to harden like gum. It was known as "Indian salt," and only used as medicine, for which purpose, about 800 years ago, it began to take the place of honey. Our word sugar is derived from the Arabic *soukar*, but its Latin name is *saccharum*, now applied to all sweet tasting fluids. The sugar cane grows in any hot climate, and is supposed to have been brought into Europe first from the interior of Asia to Cyprus, thence to Sicily, Madeira and the Canaries. The Portuguese and Spanish navigators introduced it into the West Indies and tropical America, whence we now obtain our supplies of sugar. There are other varieties of sugar produced by different plants. Thus, in North America a large proportion is extracted from the maple tree, and in France from the beet root. Sugar in plants is analogous to fat in animals; as if it were the end a plant had in view by its vitality to produce and lay up in store within itself—sugar; hence, the subservience of plants to man in this case is self-evident. Nearly every flower-cup contains a minute portion of sugar, which, being gathered by bees, we are familiar with as honey, the peculiar flavor of which depends upon the blossoms it is taken from. Grapes are so full of sugar that, when dried, white crystals of it are found within the fruit, and which may be seen when raisins are cut open.

ALTERED FOR THE BETTER.—The common expression "acknowledging the corn" is now modified and refined into "admitting the maize."

LUXURIOUS!—The dying words of Mirabeau were: "Crown me with flowers, intoxicate me with perfumes, let me die to the sounds of delicious music."

A LIFT.—Garibaldi found \$5,000,000 in the royal treasury at Palermo. This will be a great help to the Italian sons of liberty.

A CURIOUS CAT STORY.

The Paris Pays tells the following cat story, which may be a "canard," and may be a verity; there is no knowing when those French editors speak the truth: "In the Budget of the Imperial printing-office, which is now before the legislative body, is an item which has excited considerable curiosity, it is for cats. It appears that, in order to preserve the stores of paper, printed and unprinted from the ravages of mice and rats, a considerable number of cats have to be kept in the establishment; and the expense of giving them food twice a day, and of paying a man to watch over them, is sufficiently great to form a special item. These cats were once nearly the cause of war between the director of the Imperial printing-office and the director of the archives, whose gardens are adjacent. The latter has in his gardens a small, artificial river, and he kept in it a number of rare, aquatic birds. He perceived that the number of his birds decreased almost daily, but he could not tell how; at last he discovered that they were killed by cats, and he set snares by which a number of these animals were caught. The keeper of the cats in the printing-office perceived his feline stock diminishing, and he suspected the workmen of the establishment of killing them. But one day a cat arrived with a fragment of a snare round its neck and led to the discovery of the whole truth. The director of the printing-office thereupon complained that his cats were killed, while the director of the archives said that he would not allow his birds to be devoured; but at last an arrangement was made to the effect, on the one hand, that every issue of the printing-office should be closed to prevent the invasion of cats into the gardens of the archives, and on the other, that in the event of one by chance escaping it should not be put to death.

ILLEGAL ATTIRE.—A party of males and females have been arrested in Portsmouth, Ohio, for walking the streets—the males in female attire, hoops and all—and the females with pantaloons on.

PARIS.—One hundred millions of dollars are still to be expended on Paris. What a city it will be!

ORIENTAL WIT.—Indulging in dangerous pleasures, says the Burmese proverb, is like licking honey from a sharp knife.

A WELLERISM.—"Never saw such stirring times," as the spoon said to the saucepan.

Foreign Miscellany.

Eighty thousand children are born yearly in London—two hundred and twenty a day.

The annual appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of books for the British Museum is continued, and its new reading-room is crowded with students.

The English census tables show the average number of children born in England to be about 2000 a day, and the average number of deaths about 1300 a day.

Colonel Gowen, the American employed at Sebastopol in raising the sunken Russian ships, has caused several hundred cypress and other trees to be placed within and around the English cemeteries in the Crimea.

Mr. Fairbairn's gigantic plan of a Free Art Gallery and Museum for Manchester, is in a fair way to be realized. Fifteen gentlemen have subscribed £1000 each, twenty others £500 each, and fifty more £25 to £250 each.

The London Exhibition of 1862 is a fixed fact. The guaranty fund of \$250,000 has been raised. Arrangements for the building will be commenced at once, but it is not expected the "first stone" will be laid before July, 1861.

The Grand Jury of Oswego, New York, have published a card, notifying managers of fairs and festivals held by church societies that the practice of disposing of their goods by lottery is contrary to the statute, and must not be persisted in.

During the last year, says the *Lancet*, the women of Great Britain have borne above 2000 children a day, 769,190 in the year; but death struck down above 1300 a day, 503,003 in the year—and reduced the natural increase of population to little more than 700 a day.

The London Punch sneeringly says that Heenan exhibits qualifications for a member of our American Congress. And why not? Gully, an English prize-fighter, became a member of the Imperial Parliament after he had been whipped almost to death by his opponent.

During the past year Mr. J. B. Gough delivered 175 of his addresses in the provinces of England, 14 in Exeter Hall, and 10 in theatres, halls and chapels of London. In the provinces, it is estimated that over 140,000 listened to his arguments and appeals, and over 4000 signed the pledge of total abstinence.

The Imperial Library at Paris is in process of re-arrangement and cataloguing. Seven large volumes of titles of printed books, relating to the history of France, have already appeared. Of the 2,500,000 engravings, 800,000 have been catalogued. Two reading-rooms are now opened in connection with it—one for chance visitors and general readers, and another for students.

It is said that Alexandria (Egypt), is fast losing its Eastern aspect. European residents have rebuilt many of its streets, and now occupy the handsomest part of the city. The Protestant, Catholic, Greek and Jew has each his well-kept house of worship, while the mosques and minarets of the Mahomedan are neglected and crumbling down.

The damage occasioned by the bombardment of Palermo is estimated by the journals of that place, at more than twenty millions of ounces (£10,320,000).

A journal issued since the revolution at Palermo, and called *L'Unita Italia*, comes out with the following motto at the head of its programme:—"One country, Italy; one king, Victor Emmanuel; one hero, Garibaldi."

The Inverness Courier says, we have to record the death of our venerable townsman, General J. Mackenzie, the oldest officer in the British army, who expired at his house in Academy Street, in the ninety-seventh year of his age.

A railway has just been inaugurated by the Prince Regent of Prussia, from Königsburg to the Russian frontier, ninety-four miles in length. At Eydkhunen it joins the Russian line from that place to St. Petersburg.

Ninety-three French paper makers have petitioned the Senate, praying for a heavy duty on the exportation of rags, and in favor of restricting other nations from participating, so far as rags are concerned, in the benefits of the Commercial treaty with England.

When Garibaldi went on board the English ship Hannibal to meet the Neapolitan commander, he wore the full uniform of a Piedmontese general, but his usual working dress includes nothing more ornamental than a red flannel shirt, a slouched hat, and a colored cravat.

A portrait bust, in marble, of Grace Darling, the heroine of Ferne Island, Northumberland, who rescued the crew of the Forfarshire steamer, wrecked in 1838, has been executed by Mr. David Dunbar, of Carlisle. This is the fourth bust of the same subject made by the same artist.

A gentleman in England has sued and recovered damages from a railway company, who, regardless of their time-table, withdrew, without previous notice, a certain train advertised to start at a certain time, whereby he suffered pecuniary loss. The court held that the published times for starting were a species of contract, and had been violated.

The London Times notices the fact that a journeyman printer, a very steady, upright and deserving old man, has recently become the possessor of \$200,000, by the decease of an uncle in Australia. He had been employed in the shop, where he was working at the time he received the news of his accession to wealth, for more than forty years, without intermission.

The libraries of the Rev. John Mitford and of Mr. S. Weller Suiger, among the choicest in their contents of anything relating to old English literature, have been lately sold in London. Among the many remarkable works sold was a copy of Thomson's "Seasons," with corrections and alterations of the text throughout, in the autograph of Pope, which brought \$46.

There is a married couple in England whose united ages amount to 188 years—Evan Jones, aged ninety-six, and Lettice Jones, ninety-two. They have been married seventy-two years, and for sixty-six they have been members of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; they are enjoying tolerably good health, and reside in the chapel-house belonging to the above-named body.

Record of the Times.

There are said to be fifteen thousand children in the city of San Francisco, California.

The Howard Association of New Orleans spends \$50,000 a year in acts of charity.

There are now on deposit in the savings banks of New York city, over \$40,000,000!

It is said that not a single divorce was ever obtained in the State of South Carolina.

The average amount of blood in the human system is set down at fifteen quarts.

No less than 200,000 hemlock trees are cut down annually in the United States, to furnish bark for tanning purposes.

New Bedford is about to start an extensive boot and shoe factory, and also another cotton mill. Oil is getting dry—in the way of profits.

Elephants live for two hundred, three hundred, and even four hundred years. A healthy full-grown elephant consumes thirty pounds of grain per day.

Mr. Edwin Booth has received as his share of the proceeds of the several engagements performed by him during the last fall and winter season, some \$20,000.

Mr. Eben M. Emery, of West Newbury, has a clock that has been in one place in his house ever since May 17, 1751, and is now a good time-keeper.

The textile fabrics now made in Philadelphia and its vicinity are estimated at the annual value of \$35,500,000, and that more than half of this amount arises from cotton, either in plain or mixed cloths.

The Artesian well at Columbus, Ohio, has already reached the unprecedented depth of twenty-four hundred feet, or nearly half a mile. It is the deepest well in the world, but as yet discharges no water, nor exhibits any signs of it.

The Brooklyn, (N. Y.) graveyards are doing a lively business. The interments in Greenwood from September 5th, 1840, till June 9th, 1860, foot up 76,790; Cypress Hill, same time, 42,000. Total, 118,790.

Mrs. Swisshelm says that she wore a two dollar and a half bonnet seven winters without altering. The fact is, these plain old ladies' bonnets do wear a long while, for the gentlemen never want to rumple them.

A young sewing-girl has brought an action in a New York court against her landlord, for, as she alleges, thrusting a pistol ramrod through her cheek, and severely beating her because she declined paying an extra week's rent for her rooms.

A needle may be magnetized permanently by passing the north pole of a magnet from the eye to the point several times, the friction being always in the same direction. The magnet must always be lifted up when it reaches the point.

At Lansing, Michigan, a young man was assisting a female domestic late at night into a back window of her master's house, when the master, supposing that robbers were attempting to gain admittance, fired a revolver, dangerously wounding the young man.

There are 406 students in the University of Virginia—a large number.

The Australians are entering largely into the cultivation of the grape vine.

Corporeal punishment is about to be abolished in the public schools of Pennsylvania.

A large colony of Swedes have just settled in Iowa. Forty thousand will soon follow.

In Chicago they think they can make gas out of a certain stone found there.

Successful experiments have been made with General James's rifled cannon, lately.

Powers now asks \$1000 for a bust. The price usually paid artists in Italy is from \$400 to \$600.

The San Francisco Bulletin has been sued for \$40,000 damages for calling a lawyer Squire Dogberry.

The Ohio Journal of Education gives an account of a school in that State where, out of thirty-five scholars, nine boys chew tobacco, and five girls are smokers.

Emigrants continue to pour into New York. The number of arrivals make a total of 53,191 since the commencement of the year, against 40,003 for a corresponding period in 1859.

The wool clip of Ohio will amount to about nine million pounds, and as it has been sold at good prices, it will bring into the State over four millions of dollars.

Ten million dollars have been contributed by the citizens of Boston toward objects of a public nature of a moral, religious or literary character, during the last half century, of which we have authentic accounts.

Two five dollar gold pieces were found in the stomach of an ox, which was recently slaughtered in a town in California. The supposition is that the animal chewed up some buckskin purse for the salt it contained, and thus swallowed the money.

Some individual who might be better employed, and who shows an indefatigable industry worthy of something sensible, has discovered that the number of grains in a bushel of wheat weighing sixty pounds, is upwards of six hundred and thirty-nine thousand.

The trustees of the late Senor D. Joaquin Comez, one of the wealthiest merchants in Havana, Cuba, have distributed among various charitable institutions \$303,000. Besides this, Senor Comez, while living, gave \$20,000 to the sufferers of the late war with Morocco.

The Condersport (Pa.) Journal, under a marriage notice, acknowledges the receipt of four quarts of green currants, which it seems to consider payment in full for the advertisement. The announcement is also made that "We take all kinds of produce for marriage notices, where money is scarce."

The total amount of appropriations passed by both houses of Congress is \$45,543,000, added to which is the light house appropriation of \$637,000; for private bills, \$1,000,000, and for permanent appropriations \$8,173,000. This makes the total appropriations for the next fiscal year, \$55,353,000.

Merry-Making.

To cure poverty—sit down and growl about it.

Why are fixed stars like wicked old men? Because they scintillate (sin till late).

Why is an orderly schoolmaster like the letter C? He makes lasses into classes.

What female namesake of the poet Dante is very musical? Ann Dante.

What relation is the door-mat to the scraper? A step-further.

It is very well for little children to be lambs, but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheep.

There's a man at Camberwell so fat, that they grease the omnibus-wheels with his shadow.

Why is the practice of praising children like opium? Because it's laudanum.

What is a poor man to do, who has no virtues? Why make a *virtue* of necessity, of course.

"Death loves a shining mark." Gentlemen with brandied noses will take warning.

The young Queen of Portugal lately asked her husband at dinner what wine he preferred. "Port-you-gal!" was the reply.

Why is a pan-cake baking on a griddle, like one of the most gifted of modern poetesses? Because its *Browning*.

A boy in Paris, hearing the National Guard cry, "Hurrah for reform!" shouted "Hurrah for chloroform!" which made a hearty laugh.

"How do you get that lovely perfume?" asked one young lady of another. "It's *scent* to me," replied the other.

The difference between an oyster and a chicken, is that one is best just out of the shell, and the other isn't.

A lady in reply to some guests that praised the mutton on her table, said: "O yes; my husband always buys the best; he is a great *epicure*."

A countryman who saw for the first time a hooped skirt, hanging at a shop door, called to ask "what bird they kept in that cage?"

Why do men who are about to fight a duel, generally choose a *field* for the place of action? For the purpose of allowing the balls to *graze*.

"Don't give me any more emetics," said Pat, to his physician; "they do me no good; I have taken two already, and neither of them would stay upon me stomach."

A gentleman observed to another that an officer in the army had left his house without paying his rent. "O," exclaimed Frank Matthews, "you mean the left-tenant."

"That baby," said the delighted mother, "we look upon as the flower of the family. Being a boy, and robed in yellow flannel, she ought to have called him the sun flower."

Old Bachelor Sneer would like to know what kind of a broom the young woman in the last new novel used, when she swept back the raven ringlets from her classic brow.

"Paddy," said a joker, "why don't you get your ears clipped—they are entirely too long for a man?" "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened—they are too short for an ass."

Pickles in glazed paps, cross-dogs, and delays, are dangerous.

When a lover has once won his lady, they both straightway become *one*.

Why are geese like opera dancers? Because no other animals can stand so long on one leg.

What is that which brings on an illness, cures it, and pays the doctor? A draught (*a draft*).

We know a dandy who is so fastidious that he is always measured for his umbrella.

Why is a minister like a locomotive? Because we have to look out for him when the bell rings.

It is said that if you stop up rat holes with old search warrants, every knowing rat will leave the premises.

The girl who succeeds in winning the true love of a true man makes a lucky hit, and is herself a lucky miss.

Did the man who ploughed the sea, and afterwards planted his foot on his native soil, ever harvest the crops?

A man being commiserated with on account of his wife's running away, said "Don't pity me till she comes back again."

"Dear Laura, when we were courting, you were very dear to me; but now you're my wife, and I am paying your bills, you seem to get *dearer and dearer*!"

Editors, however much they may be biased, are fond of the word "impartial." A Connecticut editor once gave an "impartial account of a hailstorm."

"As winds the ivy around the tree, as to the crag the moss patch roots—so clings my constant soul to thee! my own, my beautiful! my boots!"

There is a man in Indiana so thin, that when the sheriff is after him he crawls into his rifle, and watches his adversary through the touch hole.

A lover writing to his sweetheart, says: "Delectable dear—You are so sweet that honey would blush in your presence, and molasses stand appalled."

A man in Liverpool electrified humanity and astonished "the faculty," by saying that "much of the sickness of the town was occasioned by bad health."

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